

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. T.: TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1900 - SEMI-WEEKLY

WHOLE NO. 12,798, 1900

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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## TWENTY THOUSAND A YEAR FOR HIM

The salary to be paid yearly to Prof. Maxwell of Honolulu by the Queens-  
land, Australia, government, is an in-  
dication of the value placed on his ser-  
vice. Prof. Maxwell is to receive \$20,000  
per annum from the Queensland govern-  
ment for a period of five years ac-  
cording to report. The full amount for  
that period, \$100,000 has already been  
appropriated, although done without  
Parliamentary authority, so a Queens-  
land paper states.

Prof. Maxwell's appointment came  
through the influence of Mr. T. J.  
Byrnes who died lately. He formed the  
acquaintance of Prof. Maxwell in this  
city. The Professor's researches on the  
sugar question of the Australian col-  
ony a few months ago won him praise  
and the appointment followed. The  
Rockhampton, (Queensland), Daily  
Record has the following statement re-  
lative to the appointment and the large  
salary attached:

"The Government have taken a very  
grave step in the appointment of Dr.  
Maxwell, the famed sugar expert,  
whose scientific aid has, it is un-  
derstood, proved of inestimable value,  
to the sugar-growers of Honolulu. The  
engagement is for five years, and the  
statement has been made that the sal-  
ary to be paid is \$4000 a year. Thus  
the colony is committed to an expendi-  
ture of \$20,000 without Parliamentary  
authority. Some of the Ministers visited  
Honolulu, accompanied by the late  
Mr. T. J. Byrnes, two or three years  
ago, when they made Dr. Maxwell's  
acquaintance, and had the opportunity  
of personally observing the work in  
which he was engaged. His report on  
the sugar industry in Queensland, pre-  
sented a few months since, formed a  
very important and competent review  
of the subject with which it dealt.  
There can be no doubt that Dr. Max-  
well is a highly capable man. At the  
same time his engagement is a stretch  
of authority that Ministers will find it  
necessary to defend when Parliament  
meets. It may be assumed, however,  
that Mr. Chataway is prepared to vin-  
dicate his action as the Minister pri-  
marily responsible for the appoint-  
ment."

### NO TRACE OF MANSON.

Police and Family Believe He  
Sailed For San Francisco.

No trace has been found of George  
Manson, the former secretary of the  
Council of State and newspaper man.  
The police and the family of the mis-  
sing man have run down every rumor.  
The police believe that Manson sailed  
for San Francisco on the Alameda on  
Friday last. It has been discovered  
that he drew a balance of \$1,300 from a  
bank and also that he stated to one or  
two friends that he would go to the  
Coast.

Until a few days ago he was business  
manager of the Republican and did not  
return the keys of the office before he  
left. Today the Republican's manage-  
ment will break open the locked draw-  
ers and balance the accounts. It is gen-  
erally believed that Manson concealed  
himself aboard the Alameda and that  
he was laboring under great mental  
strain when he did so. An endeavor  
will be made to locate him in San  
Francisco as soon as possible.

During and following the recent Re-  
publican convention at Philadelphia  
there were many exchanges of testi-  
monials to be retained as relics of the  
occasion. One of the most interesting  
was a cane which was presented  
to Colonel W. W. Smith, who was ser-  
geant-at-arms of the convention. The  
cane is a polished apple stick with a  
white bone head, made and presented  
by Edward F. Showers, of West Phila-  
delphia, who was one of the door-  
keepers of the convention. The head is  
fashioned from a human bone dug from  
the battlefield of Gettysburg by Mr.  
Showers and is undoubtedly a portion  
of the remains of one of the heroes of  
that terrible engagement, but whether  
of a "John Reb" or a "Yank" Mr. Show-  
ers is unable to say.

## THE CITY OF HONOLULU SIXTY-EIGHT YEARS AGO

Story of a Visit Here  
In 1832.

### NOT MUCH STYLE THEN

Writer Was Private Secretary to  
Commander of Frigate  
Potomac.

Just sixty-eight years ago yesterday  
the stately United States frigate Potomac,  
Commodore J. Downes in command,  
dropped anchor in the Bay of Waikiki.  
The ship's writer, who published in 1835

pu, or native cloth, thrown over the

shoulders.  
"Through the hearty welcome of the  
foreigner seldom a better every house was  
open to the officers and houses always at  
their service. Equestrian recreations are  
much enjoyed by the foreigners and such  
pastimes as can afford to keep horses.  
There are a great many of these useful  
animals on the island, brought from the  
Spanish Main. The natives ride hard and  
their horses are well kept.

"Notwithstanding Mr. Stewart's high  
commendation on the roads, we felt com-  
pelled to say that they are far from good,  
and that the one leading to the village of Wa-  
ikiki, opposite the frigate, is the only one  
that deserves the name. This is hard and  
smooth, about two miles in length, and  
affords quite a pleasant ride. The sea  
breeze here renders the air fresh and  
agreeable, and the prospect is not with-  
out its charms.

"Immediately on our arrival an express  
was sent off for the young King Kamehame-  
ha, who had but a few days before left  
this island for that of Mowee, where he  
attended the missionary school. In the  
meantime the Commodore and a party of  
officers called upon the Queen Regent, the

ture as when it was discovered by Captain

Cooke.  
"In about a week after the Potomac's  
arrival at Oahu, the young King Kame-  
hameha, arrived from Mowee a small at-  
tendant to the frigate, with all his suite in  
a small schooner belonging to His Maj-  
esty. The day after the frigate's arrival  
dove a great excitement to him and all  
the royal family at which the first  
arrival of the party were present. As the  
young King came over the side of the  
frigate the yards were manned, while the  
marines, who were drawn up on the op-  
posite side of the deck presented arms. As  
His Majesty walked off a salute of twenty-  
two guns was fired thus paying him  
all the honors due to the President of  
the United States himself. At the dis-  
charge of the last gun the frigate's band  
on the quarter deck struck up the national  
anthem, 'God Save the King.'

"The King, Kamehameha, or Tamehame-  
ha III., is about 20 years of age, of  
ridding size and well made. His color  
is very dark, but not black, his form  
good, but his feet bespeak him an Euro-  
pean. He wore a full dress of the King's  
uniform with two gold epaulettes, a  
star on his left breast, cocked hat and  
sword. He did not appear abashed by the  
parade made for him, but there was no  
superabundance of dignity in his ap-  
pearance or bearing, though his manners were  
tolerably easy and graceful. The ladies  
of the court were all attired in black silk  
frocks and bonnets, not particularly el-  
egant, but neat and ladylike. The daugh-  
ter of King Kamehameha was more  
gaily attired in blue satin and an im-  
pudent ka'ka'ka bonnet. These ladies were  
all accompanied for their size, with the  
exception of the last one mentioned, and  
were proportionally beautiful, as beauty  
goes here, altogether by dimensions.

"His Majesty's armor-bearer was a sort  
of chief, wore a native helmet of the  
yellow feathers of a rare bird, together  
with a large cloak over his shoulders of  
the same kind. These were two of the  
most beautiful native ornaments we ever  
saw.

"After the missionaries had arrived and  
the party were conducted throughout the  
frigate, which is by far the largest that  
had ever appeared in these waters, they  
sat down to a very splendid dinner table,  
spread on the gundeck. A blessing was  
invoked by Mr. Bingham, the principal of  
the missionary establishment among the  
islands. After being seated at the table  
according to rank, the Commodore drank  
the King's health and that of the ladies.  
After this, everyone eagerly aspired to  
the same honor of drinking the health of  
His Royal Highness, and the cry of  
"King, a glass of wine with you, please,"  
was heard from all quarters, was really  
amusing. While the party were at dinner  
a large ship, commanded by an English  
half-pay lieutenant, came under the Po-  
tomac's stern and fired off a salute of  
thirteen guns in very handsome style,  
which was returned by the frigate.

"Certainly a few years ago the King of  
the Sandwich Islands little thought of  
ever being thus honored by a Power so pe-  
culiarly situated as ours, and whose very  
political existence was not thought of! It  
is certainly a singular and rare occur-  
rence to see a Power (or the agent of a  
Power) thus risen into political impor-  
tance, stretching out a helping hand, and by its  
countenance, bringing forward a little na-  
tion of islands, adding importance to its  
government, even in their own eyes, by  
the complimentary ceremonies paid to  
them. It seems like the strong arms of  
a vigorous youth leading the weak and  
trotting child.

"Some evenings later we were all in-  
vited to attend a supper at the King's  
palace. We all attended in full dress.  
Our band was also sent ashore. On our  
arrival we found the missionary ladies  
seated among the ladies of the royal fam-  
ily and we paid our respects individually  
to them all. The palace was certainly  
the finest building we have seen. The  
frame or wicker work of the inner house  
was very neat. The floor was cov-  
ered with mats of the finest texture and  
beautifully figured from some neighbor-  
ing island, and sent as taxes. The sup-  
per table was also covered with a mat.  
The walls were lined with paintings of  
the different soldiers and officers of the  
Prussian army, sent by the King of Prus-  
sia. The portraits of the King, Rihoro-  
ho, of the former Queen, and also of George  
IV. were set in rich gilt frames, giving  
a handsome finish to the apartment. The  
Declaration of Independence at the head  
of the room was a glorious sight to look  
upon.

"The next day an official interview  
took place between the reigning powers  
of Oahu and Commodore Downes, in  
which the claims of some of our mer-  
chants were introduced and adjusted.  
The Commodore embraced this opportu-  
nity to give the King much good advice  
as to his behavior towards American res-  
idents on the islands and many hints as  
to his government. Mr. Bingham was  
there as an interpreter. The Commodore  
was very favorable to show his feelings.  
After spending a longer time than we  
had remained at any place during the  
the natives and foreign residents of Oahu  
enjoying the hospitality of the natives  
and foreign residents of Oahu

## IS THE ISLAND CLIMATE UNHEALTHFUL FOR WOMEN?

Question Asked Many  
Physicians.

### THE DOCTORS DISAGREE

Some Say it is a Question of Accli-  
mation and Others to the  
Contrary.

Is the climate of Hawaii injurious to  
the health of women?

This question was asked a number of  
the physicians of Honolulu yesterday.  
Some days ago the Advertiser received  
the following letter which brought up  
the subject.

Pala, Maui, July 11.  
Editor Advertiser.—I have received  
a communication from California stat-  
ing that the climate of these islands is  
injurious to the health of women. I  
am satisfied from personal obser-  
vation that this climate is superior to  
many parts of California yet I would  
like the opinion of some of the physi-  
cians through the columns of your pa-  
per.

J. A. McLENDON.

An endeavor was made by the Ad-  
vertiser to see all the practicing physicians  
of the city but it was impossible to ob-  
tain interviews with all. The follow-  
ing are the views of those who found  
time to answer the Advertiser's query:

HERBERT SAYS IT'S BAD.

"Yes, the climate of Honolulu is cer-  
tainly bad for any but native women,"  
said Dr. Herbert. "Of course there are  
some of the Hawaiian ladies which  
are most healthful and which have ad-  
apted to its undrinkable effects, but  
these places have no accommodations,  
are thinly settled and are not sought  
out by people who come to these shores.

"The climate of Honolulu is very  
enervating; not only is it bad for wom-  
en with nervous troubles, but it is bad  
for women anyway. They lose their  
color and sturdy health; they become  
depressed and tired out and long for a  
change. It is all very well for them to  
reside here, providing they go away to  
the Coast for a few months every year  
or so, but for those who have to live  
here year in and year out I must say  
that the climate is most deleterious."

"After nightfall in Honolulu malaria  
prevails, a most harmful influence on  
people not thoroughly accustomed to  
the climate."

"The continuous monotony of temper-  
ature is wearing on the whole physical  
constitution. This perpetual summer is  
decidedly enervating and particularly  
bad for women."

HEALTHFUL CLIMATE, SAYS TAY-  
LOR.

"I do not know why Honolulu has  
not as good a climate as any other  
city in the tropics," said Dr. Taylor.  
"Here we are right in the midst of the  
Pacific ocean, where the breezes have  
thousands of miles of ocean to sweep  
over before they reach us, and so come  
to us fresh and sweet."

"We are well located otherwise; we  
never have extremes of heat or cold, nor  
is it as damp here as in most places in  
the tropics. People who come here  
from cooler climates as a rule need  
some time to become acclimated; the  
constant heat gives them headaches,  
and otherwise they are affected by it,  
but after a residence of a few months  
at most, they get accustomed to the  
constant warmth and after that they  
are all right."

"Lots of women become impressed  
with the idea that the climate does not  
agree with them and they come to me  
to get advice and sometimes even sug-  
gest to me that it would be best for  
them to take a trip to the Coast for a  
time, but half the time they are looking  
at most, they are not sick at all. They don't  
like it when I tell them, so I can tell  
you. No you can say that my opinion  
is that Honolulu's climate is all right,  
as good as the majority and better  
than most of the cities of the United  
States."

UNHEALTHFUL SAYS WAYSON

Dr. Wayson thought that the climate  
of Honolulu could scarcely be consid-  
ered a healthful one for women. "It is  
too enervating to suit the constitutions  
of most of the women who come here,"  
he said, "as is not unnatural. Most of  
them are Anglo-Saxons, accustomed to  
the bracing winds and the changes of  
climate of the higher latitudes. We do  
not have the extremes of heat and cold  
that they have in the States and in other  
parts of the temperate zone and I  
almost think that they are better for  
more than the continual warmth of this  
climate. It is, however, not worse here  
for women than for men."

"After living here for six or eight  
months you will find that the majority  
of men become more or less debilitated  
and they need change, such as a run  
up to the Coast will give them. Of  
course, this does not apply to natives of  
the islands, either Hawaiians or of  
American or European parentage. It  
is only those who come here from other  
places who are affected by the climate."

DUE TO LOCAL CONDITIONS.

Dr. Frank R. Day said it was a pecu-  
liar subject for discussion as it is gen-  
erally conceded that all tropical or sub-  
tropical countries have a more or less  
enervating effect upon people from  
temperate zones, and this was especial-  
ly true with women. Speaking of the  
conditions which exist in Hawaii relat-  
ing to the health of women, he said: "It  
is not due to the general climate of Ha-  
waii but to the local conditions in Ha-  
waii that women may seem to be not

In a sound, healthful state. Women  
coming to Hawaii from temperate zones  
where they are accustomed to the sud-  
den effects of cold weather and changes  
of seasons are naturally affected by the  
uniform climate here. Take a woman  
from the island group outside of Hon-  
olulu with but one or two exceptions,  
and you will find that the people are  
very healthy and robust. Women from  
Kauai from Hawaii from the moun-  
tains or from the sea shore—Waialua,  
for instance—are extremely healthy.  
Honolulu is responsible for its own con-  
ditions. These conditions arise from a  
lack of a sewer system and other fea-  
tures of insanitation which have been  
told and re-told in Honolulu for many  
years. Women are more apt to show  
the effects of enervation than men.  
They overdo themselves and as a re-  
sult break down quicker than a man.

"If the sewer system is completed and  
the inside sanitary matters changed,  
you will find a great difference in the  
stability of the climate of Honolulu. I  
think this statement that women are  
not healthy in Hawaii is confined en-  
tirely to Honolulu and not to the is-  
lands in general, for the reasons I have  
already given you. The Hawaiian is-  
lands, sub-tropical as they are, have  
splendid climatic attractions, but are  
naturally more enervating than that of  
the temperate region. On account of  
the humidity of the atmosphere and  
the warmth here, Honolulu is not a  
good place for consumptive women to  
come from abroad, but for other classes  
of sickness there is no doubt Hawaii is  
an ideal place for them to become con-  
valescent. Women with nervous dis-  
eases, catarrh or Bright's disease could  
not come to a better place—they will all  
do well in Hawaii."

CLIMATE BEYOND COMPARE.

Dr. Hoffmann, the bacteriologist of  
the Board of Health, was of the opin-  
ion that Hawaii was a healthy coun-  
try. "Why is it," said the doctor,  
that we have so many ladies of from  
65 to 70 years of age who are in the best  
state of health. Their health is just as  
good as that of ladies of the same age  
in more temperate climates. A great  
many of these are ladies accustomed to  
the exactions of social duties, which, as  
is well known, is exceedingly trying on  
them."

"That fact alone is conclusive to my  
mind that Hawaii's climate is a splen-  
did one. On the other hand there is no  
doubt that a very sub-tropical climate  
will be enervating to women, they are  
more inclined to overdo themselves in  
their social duties, their household  
work and other home matters than  
men and consequently are more prone  
to have the ill effects of a sub-tropical  
climate visited on them than the men.  
It is only necessary to take a glance at  
your Chinese cook who is constantly over-  
er a hot fire, and see how his hands be-  
come cracked and his face looks at your  
yardboy, whose heat seems to be im-  
paired. Further than this, there is no  
special disease in this country which  
women do not have in other countries,  
no matter what the climatic conditions  
may be, whether temperate or tropical."

"The climate of Honolulu is not neces-  
sarily the climate of Hawaii. There  
are certain features of insanitation in  
Honolulu which produce ill-health;  
when these are removed by the intro-  
duction of the sewer system, a marked  
decrease of sickness in general is cer-  
tain to follow. Under a tropical sun  
women's faces soon tan out and they  
lose their ruddy color. In a wintry  
country one's face becomes red when  
exposed to cold and snow. This is  
brought about by the blood vessels of  
the cheeks, ears, nose and hands be-  
coming dilated to supply sufficient blood  
for those parts to keep them warm. In  
such a climate as Honolulu possesses  
with more sunny days than most  
countries can boast of, there is no need  
for the blood vessels to dilate. A con-  
trary condition arises here, the blood  
recedes from the cheeks, which do not  
need the blood for warmth and soon a  
paleness overspreads a woman's  
countenance."

"But this paleness is not necessarily  
a sign of bad health. The lips of people  
here, however, are as red as those of  
people living anywhere else. We do  
not have malaria here as is experienced  
in other tropical countries. No, I don't  
believe there is anything that can be  
said against the climate of Hawaii. It  
possesses more good points than most  
tropical islands."

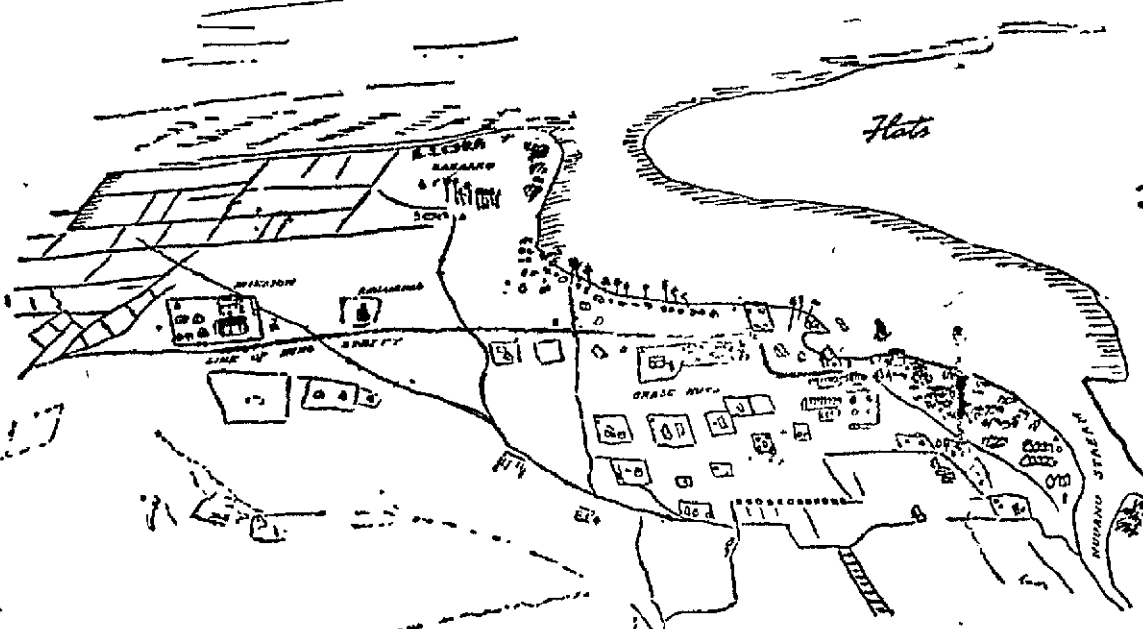
"TIS A LAZY CLIMATE"

Dr. Galbraith gives it as his opinion  
that for healthy people (it is an ex-  
ceptionally healthful climate. I have  
made a very close study of climatology,"  
said the doctor, "and I don't be-  
lieve there is a country in the world  
more salubrious than the Hawaiian  
Islands. You can choose your own cli-  
matic conditions in different parts of  
the islands and find varying temper-  
atures and conditions to suit all needs."

"This is a splendid country for wom-  
en, providing, of course, that the wom-  
en come here in good health. Those  
suffering with mental or nervous com-  
plaints find the climate rather enervat-  
ing here, but such women naturally re-  
quire a change of habitation and fre-  
quent change of scene. There is nothing  
more efficacious in the treatment of  
nervous and mental troubles than  
change of scenery; traveling is the best  
cure in the world for nervousness. But  
for women who come to this country,  
having formerly lived in a temperate  
climate, and who are in good health when  
they come here, there is absolutely  
nothing in the climate of these islands  
or in the climate of Honolulu itself, for  
that matter, which is deleterious to  
their physical welfare."

"I was chief surgeon for the Union  
Pacific Railroad for many years and  
have also had charge of hospitals in  
Denver, Kansas City, Portland, Butte,  
Orden and a number of other places  
and have had exceptional opportuni-  
ties for the study of climatology. I  
can safely say that the climate can  
equal the Hawaiian for women or for  
men either."

"I would like very much to correct a  
popular error in regard to the repair-  
ing of surgical wounds in tropical cli-  
mates. Never in my life have I ob-



HONOLULU IN 1832.

a book on the cruise of the Potomac, re-  
fers to the place as the Bay of "Waikiki,"  
using the spelling in vogue at that day.  
The frigate Potomac was sent out from  
the United States, making her maiden  
voyage down the Potomac river on June  
14, 1831. After passing through many in-  
teresting experiences in many far off  
countries, the anchor was dropped off  
Oahu at sundown of July 23, 1832. In Fe-  
bruary of that year the Potomac had vis-  
ited Quallah Battoo, the sailors and ma-  
rines sent ashore and a lesson was ad-  
ministered to the Malays, one of the first  
battles to be fought by the Americans in  
Asiatic waters. This battle occurred on  
February 6, 1832.

The account of the Potomac's visit to  
Honolulu is interesting to Honoluluans on  
account of the description of Honolulu at  
that time, the royal court, and also for  
much history that is of value. The spell-  
ing of Hawaiian names at that time was  
somewhat different from now, "i" being  
used for "k" and "r" for "l." The old  
form of spelling is adhered to in the ap-  
pendix article, which is taken from the  
"Voyage of the Potomac," published in  
1835.

The author prophesied several impor-  
tant changes. He asks in one passage  
"during a war what interest would not  
these islands hold out to us as sources of  
refreshment for our men-of-war, while  
protecting our commerce, whaling and  
other interests in these seas?" A war  
did come and after Dewey's victory at  
Manila, Honolulu became a "source of  
refreshment for our men-of-war and  
transports."

"After the ship came to anchor," says  
the author, "we were boarded by some  
American and English residents, and, at  
some distance outside the harbor, a boat  
came alongside with a pilot. The Po-  
tomac finally anchored in twenty-one  
fathoms of water, about one mile from a  
reef of coral rocks that stretches across  
what is called the inner harbor, leaving  
but a very narrow passageway for vessels  
to enter and depart, and forming a com-  
plete natural breakwater to the anchor-  
age within. Abreast of her was the vil-  
lage of Waikiki, consisting of a few huts,  
and two or three coconut groves. From  
this point the island appeared handsome-  
ly distributed into valleys and hills, extend-  
ing far back and rising into lofty moun-  
tains. The low land near the water was  
sprinkled with habitations, but no great  
beauty was apparent—no cultivation ap-  
parent. The mountains in the back-  
ground relieved the eye by a show of ver-  
dure; but in the vicinity of the town of  
Honolulu, and almost everywhere within  
view of the ship, a bleak and barren as-  
pect characterized the picture."

"On the following day the American and  
English Consuls, being the only foreign  
characters on the island, paid their  
respects to the Commodore on board the  
frigate, which also fired a salute in hon-  
or of the port and government. This cus-  
tomary salute was returned by the frigate  
from the shore. Several canoes came along-  
side, manned by natives; some of them par-  
tially clothed with sarong, frocks and  
trousers, but mostly either in a state of  
nudity or with nothing but a piece of ta-

Governor, and the remainder of the royal  
family and household. They were re-  
ceived in due form at the place of the  
Queen Regent Kinahu. As they walked in  
procession, it required the utmost vigi-  
lance of several police officers to keep off  
the crowd, such was their curiosity to  
see strangers.

"The presentation, which was cere-  
monious was performed by the American  
Consul. The Queen Regent is the niece  
of the celebrated Karamoku, or Billy  
Pitt, as he is generally called, and daugh-  
ter to the great Tamehameha, the Napo-  
leon of the Sandwich Islands. Her hus-  
band is Colonel of the troops. He is not  
by birth a chief, but being possessed of  
rather more intelligence than some others  
of his countrymen, was chosen as a coun-  
ciler to the late Rihoro-Riho on his visit  
to England, and on the death of Kinahu's  
husband (Governor Boki), was chosen by  
her as partner for life.

"The most remarkable circumstance in  
the history of the royal family is the im-  
mense size of the persons who compose  
it—that of Queen Kinahu in particular.  
The weight of Kuakuli, or Governor John  
Adams, as he chooses to call himself, is  
now only 350, as he informed our officers,  
although some months previously he  
weighed somewhat more. That of Kinahu  
is 250, and this, for a lady, is no small  
quantity!

"The reader has doubtless already a  
correct idea of the town of Honolulu,  
from the description of the Rev. Mr.  
Stewart, a journal of whose residence in  
the Sandwich Islands is before the pub-  
lic. Honolulu is not regularly laid out,  
although many of the streets run at right  
angles. The houses at a distance look  
like hay mounds. The only difference in  
the external appearances of these edifices  
is in their size, many of them being ex-  
tremely large. The royal palace and the  
churches are the largest. The dwellings  
of the foreign residents are built of stone  
or framework. The mission house is at  
the extremity of the town. It is large,  
and to all appearances, the most com-  
fortable on the island. It is certainly the  
most capacious, and the best built, being  
of stone, and well whitewashed.

"In their food the natives are extreme-  
ly temperate. Fish they cut up in small  
pieces, and eat with poi, made of the taro  
plant, which is one of the finest vegeta-  
bles we ever ate.

"In dress they vary as much as in their  
style of housekeeping. Some wear  
silk, and the cotton, but most of them the  
native dress only. We think that the men  
are better off in this respect than the  
women, for many of the former dress  
neatly in the European fashion, although  
it is far from an uncommon sight to see  
them in groups, nearly naked, and the  
women with the tapa rolled around their  
forms as their only covering.

"Among other entertainments the offi-  
cers were invited by the foreign residents  
to attend a luau at the valley (Nuuanu),  
so highly spoken of by Mr. Stewart. The  
road is in many places covered with  
brush, and the valley is true more than  
a collection of small trees, rocks, and  
mounds. The idea of mounds or roads is  
really most ridiculous and is calculated  
to mislead very much as to the extent  
and true nature of the advancement of  
this island in such improvements. (He  
refers to Rev. Mr. Stewart's written de-  
scriptions.) Few vehicles and carriages  
are on the islands, and if there were more  
they could not be used, for, excepting the  
drive of two miles to the beach, there is  
no part of the island where they could  
be used. The island as far as roads are  
concerned, is as much in the state of na-

(Continued on Page 4.)

(Continued on Page 4.)







## COSTA RICA BANANAS

How the Fine Fruit is Grown.

### THE RIGHT KIND OF SOIL

An Article of Special Interest to Agriculturists in These Islands.

The lands of the banana are not one but many. Before Revolutionary times Cuba shipped many hundred thousands of bunches a year to northern markets and will yet do so again; and Jamaica has in the three parishes of Portland, St. Mary and St. Thomas fifteen hundred acres under banana cultivation. But the land of the banana is par excellence Costa Rica. From Costa Rica come the best and largest bananas that are sold in the New York and New Orleans markets, the bunches weighing from twenty-five to one hundred pounds each. In 1896 about two million bunches were shipped from Port Limon, and the number for 1897 must have reached three million.

The most famous banana district in Costa Rica is that of Matina. Once or twice a year the Matina River overflows its banks, bringing down with it a vast amount of silt, which it distributes over the low-lying lands to the depth of several inches. This silt is a fertilizer of the richest kind. It does more than manure the land; it drowns out all the tailcoats—gopher-like animals which are the worst of all pests to the banana-grower. In this district, banana trees often reach a height of thirty-five feet, a height rarely attained by this species elsewhere. The banana grows best on the lowlands near the sea and along the river banks, the most productive farms lying from fifty to three hundred feet above the sea-level. Here in Costa Rica the land is so rich that manures are never used, and after a farm has been in bearing for fifteen years, a few plowings will make it yield again like virgin soil. In most cases the banana farms are not plowed, the grass and weeds being cut by the machete. But when the plow is used the expense of keeping the ground clear is reduced one-half.

The preparation of a banana farm is an interesting sight. The land and its vegetation have a tropical splendor that is fascinating to a northern eye, and the men engaged in the work present an entertaining variety of human nature.

When a piece of forest land is to be planted in bananas, a gang of laborers is first set to clearing away the underbrush—no easy task in such a climate. Then with a long rope are measured off rows six yards apart to be planted with "bits"—cuttings from the banana root. At six yards in the length of rope is tied a piece of red-tape, and at every piece of tape a stake is driven into the ground to mark the holes to be dug for the "bits." The "bits" once planted, the men are put to work with axes to cut down the trees.

In six months' time the banana rows must be cleaned; in ten months all the weeds have to be cut down, and twelve months after the "bit" is set is obtained the first crop, or "cutting," as the planters prefer to call it. On rich land, such as is found along the Matina River, the trees, producing fruit all the year round, will keep on bearing from thirty or forty years and will yield four hundred bunches a year to the acre.

The banana farms are almost all managed by foreigners, among whom Americans and Germans predominate. Next to the owner or manager comes the Jamaican under-boas, a very important person in his own estimation. He generally wears a big silver watch-chain, a revolver and a machete—a combination whose air of mingled wealth and "business" he deems of great assistance in the fulfillment of his duty. That is to get all the work he can out of the men. Last in the scale come the laborers. Most of these are Jamaican negroes, the native people of Costa Rica being unable to endure so well as they the hot, humid climate of the lowlands. They do all the work and, naturally, receive the least pay.

To the owner, the shipment of his fruit is of course the most interesting part of the work. When he receives a notice to cut bananas he is allowed two days' time to collect the fruit and carry it out to the railroad, where it is piled up on platforms to await the arrival of the banana trains. These are composed of box-cars with wide openings between the rails to afford free circulation of the air. On each train is a receiver who counts the fruit and writes a receipt for the amount he takes in from the different farms. Sometimes there are as many as four trains out at once picking up bananas to be carried to Port Limon for the lading of a single New York boat. For this fruit the grower receives only thirty cents gold for a large bunch and fifteen cents for smaller ones. Yet even at this price the business is a paying one. The natural difficulties are few, labor is cheap, and the results are large every year. Given the proper temperament and a physique capable of bearing the heat and moisture the banana-planter's lot is not the hardest known.

Although the planter receives what seems such a ridiculously small sum for the fruit, when one stops to think that within a week's time a thirty-cent bunch will quite likely retail for ten dollars in New York, yet his part of the banana industry is far and away the most sure financially. The planter runs but very little risk. His crop is almost as regular and sure as clock-work, while the shipper, on the other hand, occasionally meets with severe losses by the fruit decaying on the voy-

age. Unseasonable weather or a long and stormy passage frequently rob the unfortunate shipper of all his profits.

Botanists assert that the banana is not a native of Central America or the West Indies, but that the plant has been imported to all parts of the world from the tropical lands of the east. It seems, however, to thrive better in its new home than in its native soil.

The varieties of bananas cultivated in Costa Rica are as numerous as the varieties of apples in northern climes. While the red-skinned bananas are considered the superior in the New York market, the yellow-skinned are much the more common, as, being less juicy, they stand the trip better and do not decay so quickly.

The best authorities now agree that there is no specific difference between the banana and the plantain, and that the names are frequently interchanged.

Some of the bunches grow to an enormous size, a single cluster frequently weighing as much as eighty pounds. The productiveness of the banana is really wonderful. Humboldt estimated that as compared with wheat it was as one hundred and thirty-three to one, and as against potatoes forty-four to one.

While in Costa Rica the fruit is used extensively for food, it is by no means the main dependence of the natives, as it is on many islands in the Pacific. A useful and nutritious flour is extensively made by grinding the unripe fruit after it has been dried in the sun.

Analysis shows that this banana flour contains a very large quantity of starch, an average of more than seventy-one per cent having been found. This element, which is so prominent in the immature fruit, changes into sugar as the fruit ripens and gives the banana its sweetish taste.

The tree, except where it reaches its uncommon development along the banks of the Matina, usually rises to a height of ten or fifteen feet, while the leaves will frequently grow to be ten feet long and two wide. The stem which bears the bunches of fruit, usually two or three at once, is cut down, or dies down naturally after the fruit is matured. Within a few weeks another stem starts up to bear more clusters, and so on without stopping for a generation.

Limon, or Port Limon as it is generally called, is the main seaport of the country. Although it has a population of less than fifteen hundred people, it is quite a thriving and busy town. Steamers from New York, Boston, New Orleans and Kingston make regular calls there, as, in addition to the banana trade which is already so large and steadily growing, large shipments are made of coffee, rubber and other products of the country. As bananas are so perishable, naturally it is necessary to get them to market in the quickest possible time. For this reason the banana steamers are unusually fast boats for their class. This also gives the Costa Rica planter the enjoyment of frequent and quick communication with the outside world.

F. S. LYMAN.

#### Earthquakes on Hawaii.

WAIOHINU, Kau, Hawaii, July 17.—On July 10, at 8:25 p. m., one sharp earthquake and followed immediately by two short ones were felt here. July 18, 9:31 a. m., one slight slow shock, S. E. to N. E.

#### END OF COURT TERM.

Three Murderers Convicted—One to be Hanged in Hilo.

HILO, July 21.—The Herald says: The July term of court, Judge Little, presiding, closed at Honokaa on Tuesday last with three convictions of men who had taken human life.

Arthur Meyners, a white man who killed Gus Schwartz in cold blood, was convicted of manslaughter in the second degree and was sentenced to six years at hard labor. The minimum sentence was five years.

Nahales, a Hawaiian charged with killing a Japanese who he believed to be intimate with his wife, was convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to life imprisonment.

Yohara, charged with killing a fellow countryman, was convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hanged in Hilo jail yard on September 21 between 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. The evidence in this case was entirely circumstantial.

#### UHLBRECHT'S FUNERAL.

Remains Interred at Makiki Last Thursday.

The funeral of Emil Uhlbrecht, who was drowned at Makapuu point on Sunday last and a portion of whose remains were discovered in the stomach of a shark on Thursday was held on Thursday afternoon from Williams' undertaking parlors. Mrs. Uhlbrecht as soon as she had identified the foot found in the shark's stomach as that of her husband had the remains taken to the undertaker's and resolved to hold the funeral that afternoon. A few friends were notified and the funeral ceremonies were conducted by Rev. G. L. Pearson of the Methodist church. The interment was at Makiki cemetery.

#### Politics on Hawaii.

HILO, Hawaii, July 21.—The Tribune says: There is little agitation in political circles at present, and though no doubt the pipes are being laid there is little open electioneering. It is currently reported that John Brown will run for the Lower House on the Independent Democratic ticket, from Hilo, and there is little doubt that he will pull the solid Hawaiian vote. A. B. Loebenstein will probably be a candidate for the Upper House and he has assurances of backing in influential quarters and is perhaps the only haole who can depend upon the Hawaiians quite generally for support. In Kau his name also stood at the head of a list of four decided upon at a mass meeting as the men who should be chosen for the Senate from this island.

Guide.—This is Bunker Hill. Visiting Briton (also a golfer).—Ah! that was a bunker, to be sure!

## MAUI HAS MANY NEEDS

Freight Rates Said To Be Excessive.

### HONOLULU TRADE HURT

Lahaina Wharf Should be Extended—Cold Storage Plant at Wailuku.

WAILUKU, Maui, July 21.—The News says: It is an open secret that the Honolulu staple grocers have lost the bulk of the trade which they formerly controlled on Maui. The mere fact that much of this class of goods is imported directly to Maui from the Coast is only a partial explanation of the reason for this changed condition of affairs. The Honolulu grocers and tradesmen generally, carry many lines of goods which are not carried on Maui. The great drawback to the Honolulu merchants is the prohibitive rate of freights between Honolulu and Maui. The managers of the inter island steamers claim that they cannot afford to lower the rates of freight, as it hardly pays to carry freight at the present rates. But, are not the steamers killing the goose which has laid the golden egg? If special rates were made for Honolulu shippers, would not the increase in traffic more than cover the difference in freight rates?

#### LAHAINA WHARF.

The Government should at once do something, if possible, in the matter of extending the wharf at Lahaina, at least sixty feet. The effort to improve the landing at this wharf by removing the accumulated sands, proved a total failure. At present, it is impossible for ordinary row boats to reach the end of the wharf at low tide, and freight has to be lifted from the boats and carried on the shoulders of the boatmen, from the boat to the end of the wharf. From \$1000 to \$2000 would extend the wharf far enough to enable loaded boats to come alongside and unload, and an effort should be made by the government to do to all this much.

#### WAILUKU COLD STORAGE.

Wanted—cold storage. There is simply a bushel of money in a cold storage proposition here in Wailuku. For years, the beef on the island has been deteriorating, and it has come to that stage now, that it is simply execrable. If the Maui Ice & Soda Company would rise to the situation, it would probably prevent the advent of a company who will come in and provide cold storage for beef and mutton.

#### WRAY TAYLOR MUST REPLY.

Mr. Wray Taylor, who does the fault lie, that the Islands largely import oranges, lemons and limes? The proper answer to this question will mean thousands of dollars in the pockets of small landholders. To quote Captain Cuttle, "the bearing of the observation lies in the application on it."

#### GLANDERS ON MAUI.

Dr. Shaw, the Honolulu veterinary surgeon, was sent to Upulupulua this week to investigate the alleged cases of glanders. He reports that the disease has not assumed an epidemic form, and will be easily checked. Only three horses at the Rose Ranch, Upulupulua, were found to be affected. It was eight head of horses and not fifteen head, that were ordered killed at this ranch, by Dr. Garvin.

#### MAUI PERSONALS.

Several young gentlemen of Wailuku and Kahului gave a picnic to their friends in Iao Valley last Sunday. The affair was large attended by the young ladies and gentlemen of Wailuku and Kahului, and a very delightful day was spent among the kukui groves, by the side of the clear and rippling Iao.

Mr. J. A. Tutill, of the Grex car plant at Kahului, returned from Honolulu Wednesday. Work is being pushed, and the grounds of the site of the new enterprise are beginning to look like a village.

A proposition to organize a yacht club and build a boat and bathing house at Kahului is being seriously considered by some of the leading people of Maui. A meeting will soon be called to perfect plans.

W. I. Ball, formerly of the Wailuku Saloon, leaves to-day on the Claudine for Honolulu, thence to Vancouver, where he will remain for some weeks, to enjoy the change of climate with the hope of improving his health.

Mr. Dickens, former U. S. Consular agent at Kahului, and manager of the Kahului store, will have charge of the wholesale liquor house soon to be established on the corner of Main and Market streets, Wailuku. He states that the supplies for his house will be shipped from the Coast direct.

Mrs. R. Berg, the wife of ex-manager Berg of the Kahului R. R. Co., is visiting Hana.

Mr. Harold Giles, of Honolulu, came over on the Claudine, to watch his real estate in Wailuku rising in value.

Mr. A. von Gravemeyer, former proprietor of the Hotel de Maui, and later in the employ of the Olan Sugar Company on Hawaii, is visiting at Lahaina. Hon. H. P. Baldwin, John Richardson, Esq., Surveyor Hugh Howell and Deputy Sheriff Wittrock were among the returning kamaainas on Wednesday's Claudine.

Mr. H. P. Walton, manager of the Peerless Preserving Paint Company, Honolulu, is visiting Maui this week to look after the interests of his company on Maui.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

## A Remedy That Cures Paralysis

Mr. H. N. Warner, of Kearney, Neb., says:

"In 1894 I was attacked with paralysis in my left side. You might stick a pin to the head into my left hip and I would not feel it. I was unable to do any kind of work, and had to be turned in bed. I fully made up my mind that I could not be cured, as I had used all kinds of medicine and had tried many doctors. At last I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and I very reluctantly commenced their use last September. Before I had finished my first box I began to feel much better, and by the time I had used six boxes the paralysis disappeared; and although two months have passed since I finished my last box; there has been no recurrence of the disease."

From the Advertiser, Atchell, Neb.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of the grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, all forms of weakness either in male or female.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold by the dozen or hundred, but always in packages. At all druggists, or direct from the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., 50 cents per box, 6 boxes \$2.50.

#### NO BANKS FOR HIM.

Kapalana Kanaka Loses Gold Hidden in His House.

HILO, Hawaii, July 21.—The Tribune says: Timoteo Keahiti, an old Kanaka at Kalapana, has realized the truth of the proverb: "He heapeh up riches and knoweth not who shall gather them." The old gentleman is of that economical disposition known as miserly, and to a considerable amount of coin handed down to him by his father he has added accumulations in the way of rents and other sources of income, which he formerly secreted in his paternal ancestor's grave, but more recently in an old-fashioned iron safe in his house.

He visited Hilo for the glorious Fourth, and on his way homeward was informed of the dire catastrophe. This was, however, about a week after the happening of the event, and all traces

of the robbers, if there were any originally, had been obliterated at that time. The house had been broken open in several places and the mutilated bank vault emptied skyward, while the ancient miser's account book, showing a balance of 4,307.25 that should have been corporeally present, but was not, lay neglected in the dust upon the floor. Keahiti now regrets that he failed to patronize the safe deposit vaults of the First Bank of Hilo.

#### IT IS PERFECTLY RELIABLE.

"We have sold many different cough remedies, but none has given better satisfaction than Chamberlain's," says Mr. Charles Holzhauser, druggist, Newark, N. J. "It is perfectly safe and can be relied upon in all cases of coughs, colds or hoarseness." Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Did you say Rye? Then try Jesse Moore Rye—the finest in the world.

Our business is the selling of fine shoes.

## SHOE FACTS Ladies' Shoes

We sell them direct from the factory to the consumer. In order to get the Best Shoes in town it will be necessary for you to call and examine our goods.

Our shoes are all up-to-date goods and splendid wearers.

MANUFACTURER'S SHOE COMPANY

BREWER BLOCK. FORT ST.

## ACME

Might mean WELA-KA-HAO but it doesn't. It is the name of a new

## SELF-HEATING SAD IRON

Is something new and handy to have around the house. No waiting to heat an iron on the kitchen stove. When it is needed the ACME HEATS ITSELF.

We have just received a lot of

## Safety Razors in Sets,

Disston's Saws, a full Assortment; Sandusty Planes, Velox Grindstones, Shelf Hardware and Paraffine Candles

## PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.,

LIMITED  
Fort Street Store.

## Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.  
HONOLULU, H. I.

## Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides Skins and Tallow. Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

## A COUGH CURED

If this could be said of all cough medicines there would be no need to study out a new formula.

Many however bring about a certain amount of relief and many more claim to cure, but effect none.

## Cummins' Cough Cure

has never failed to cure. In its manufacture no attempt has been made to cheapen its cost by the use of inferior qualities of medicine.

We believe this is the reason for its success.

25 and 50 cents.

## HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

FORT STREET.



## CONTACT WITH LEPROSY.

The calm and impartial story told by our staff representative of his visit to the leper settlement proves the absolute truth of the statement that segregation does not segregate. The unfortunate who have leprosy are indeed held captive at Molokai but there are no precautions taken to keep their bacilli there. When people from uninfected districts are permitted to land at the leper village and hug and kiss their diseased friends, eat and drink with them and gather in affectionate family groups, it is not necessary to ask why leprosy hangs on in these islands. Were chains of infection followed up as they were in plague times here, the Board of Health would probably find that the leper allowed relatives with leprosy far gone in the disease account for a definite percentage of the new cases.

We are aware of the argument that leprosy is neither infectious nor contagious, but who knows that to be a scientific verity? To be sure, many people mingle with lepers and come away unscathed but so they do with bubonic and cholera and yellow fever patients. It depends upon physical susceptibility. Two persons do not always catch the same disease though exposed to it in the same way. Were it true that leprosy cannot be "caught" like small-pox then three out of four reasons for the existence of a leper settlement at Molokai go by the board. But that it can be caught as Father Damien and hosts of others presumably caught it—by personal contact with the victims of the scaly plague—is a hypothesis so reasonable that nine out of ten people accept it as a matter of course.

When the segregation law was passed there had been the usual compromises for Legislative votes and among them were certain relaxations of proper sanitary rules. Parents could not bear to be forever parted from their children in this life, husbands from wives and wives from husbands and so, to get any kind of segregation at all, it was thought necessary to permit more or less social intercourse between the lepers and their kin. Under an arbitrary government such fatal concessions would not have been thought of. The lepers would have been banished from the sight of all save those who would accept perpetual exile with them and the agents of the Government having them in charge. But in this parliamentary country votes had to be looked for and as a result we got a half-way segregation law in which the quarantine value is reduced to low figures. It is time that the law was made as strict as those which were enforced in Honolulu against the cholera and the bubonic plague. If such a change can be had the Advertiser does not doubt that in less than a generation there will be no more leprosy in Hawaii. The type we have is growing milder; improved sanitation has perhaps decreased the percentage of infection; what remains is to see that people in health are not permitted to come into contact with those upon whom decay has set its dreadful seal. The man of Scripture who prayed to be relieved of "the body of this death"—the festering corpse which, in those barbaric days was tied to the person of the living convict—had no more cause to lament than have the poor creatures who, all unwittingly, and deceived perhaps by the specious plea that leprosy is not infectious, take into their loving arms those whose bodies, though alive, already bear the marks of putrefaction and whose breath comes from the grave. These people should be protected against themselves; the communities where they live should be protected against such infection as they now invite at Kalaupapa and in Honolulu itself when the newly-discovered lepers gather at the wharf for their last earthly voyage. Otherwise segregation has little else to commend it than the plea of palliation and the desire to thrust hideous things from common view.

## IDLE JAPANESE

The Japanese loafer is always a nuisance and he is becoming a danger at Hilo where the runaway or discharged plantation laborers gather, the Oriental quarter is full to overflowing. The character of the new-comers is described in the Tribune as that of touts, pimps, gamblers, sneak-thieves, bummers and dead beats. This being the case Hilo has acquired more than her proportion of the dangerous classes and, if the ferment among plantation hands on the big island becomes irrefragable the town may find itself in so bad a way as to require special precautions to insure public order.

Honolulu is not having much trouble yet, although the number of idle Japanese is increasing week by week. Laborers who want to exchange the toil of the cane field for the delights of the town are arriving on foot, on the cars and on the steamers. So far most of them have been quiet, though last night the Advertiser was rung up by a gentleman who said that drunken Japanese were calling at houses on King street near the Waikiki trolley and demanding work growing unruly when it was refused them. Naturally the more idle loiterers in town the greater the likelihood of such unpleasant visitations.

The remedy seems to be to enforce the vagrancy laws without giving the coolie much benefit of the doubt. It would be better to take that course now than to wait until the number of loafers is piled up to the roof of the city and better for the police.

## AS TO MORE GOVERNMENT.

It is at issue whether the rural districts of these Islands would be benefited by the erection of municipalities at Hilo and Honolulu. At present the territorial revenues from these cities go into a common pool from which urban and suburban taxpayers get their shares of money to be expended on public works. If a road system were built on modern lines all over Maui or Kauai, for example, the cost would be nearly half defrayed by the two big towns of the group. That is because those towns pay no inconsiderable part of the taxes that make up the general fund. But under the municipal and county systems each separate body of taxpayers must devote its money to the maintenance of purely local needs, which means that about half a million dollars of the present revenues would find their way into the city treasuries of Honolulu and Hilo. Naturally the rural taxes, providing the people went in for public works such as village street improvements, water works, county roads and the like would have to be quadrupled and we should soon see all the rural districts carrying a heavy bonded debt.

From the point of view of citizens of Honolulu and Hilo a municipal form of government would enable them to save their large revenues for their own use except the small percentage that goes to the support of the Territorial Government and the Legislature. At the same time the body of taxpayers would be vastly increased. In the place of a Superintendent of Public Works we might expect to get a Board of Public Works; in place of an Attorney General having oversight of police business we would probably have a Board of Police Commissioners. Municipal charters always multiply offices because the people who as a rule, want city governments, who do the most to get them and who commonly succeed in the effort are after patronage to use in politics. They create as many offices as they dare to, inclusive of Boards of Aldermen and an enlarged police force. County government with its big personnel is also implied. So even though there is more money to spend there are more people on whom to spend it; and as a usual thing no matter what civic revenues may grow to be, an eventual deficit is created. Where is the municipality with a surplus? The politicians who hold the offices naturally want to be re-elected; to be re-elected they must give jobs to "the push" to give jobs to "the push" they must go extensively into public works without reference to the need of them. A municipal debt follows but the bad political effect of this is generally neutralized by a bonding program in which the burden of payment is foisted on posterity.

The question comes down to this: Do we need three sets of officials, territorial, county and municipal, when we are getting along nicely with one set? Do we want county and municipal government badly enough to permit taxes, in town and country, to be quadrupled? Are we willing to indulge the luxury of a swollen pay roll to be used in the political undertakings of bosses? Furthermore is it not common sense to let well enough alone?

## HEALTH AND CLIMATE.

The question asked by a correspondent if the Hawaiian climate is bad for women may be answered in a way by the statement that there is no Hawaiian climate. Each geographical subdivision of the group has its own climate, in some places, owing to altitude, a bracing and crisp one, in another a climate of actual snow and ice, in another the climate of the sub-tropics and in still another the dank and miasmatic heats of the true tropics. Even the difference between one part and another of Honolulu is easily perceptible. There are women and men too who fall sick on the plains and thrive in the Nuuanu valley and would thrive still better on the heights of Tantalus. And speaking of Tantalus it is true that five hundred miles of California latitude, counting north from the frontier of Lower California, do not make so much difference in climate as lies between Fort Street and the nearby and easily accessible crest of that delectable mountain.

The consensus of opinion among doctors seems to be that Honolulu has spoiled the emollient qualities in its climate by insanitation; but some of them hold that when cesspools are abolished and the sewer operated, we shall recover our physical tone. Perhaps. But the remark of one doctor that Honolulu air is miasmatic by night points to another and more serious source of danger and that is the semicircle of flooded land in the embrace of which Honolulu makes their homes. Think of building a city in a swamp or on an island in a swamp. Every doctor would advise against such a course or call it suicidal; yet what is the difference, hygienically, between building a city in a swamp and building a swamp about a city? This last is what we have done in Honolulu. We have deliberately surrendered our suburbs in many directions, to the rice field and the taro patch; have created a boundless contiguity of marsh where the frog croaks and the poisonous mists arise every warm night. There is a small oftentimes on King street at three o'clock in the morning when the wind is southerly, that reminds one of the Bayou Teche country in Louisiana or the everglades of the Florida peninsula and which prompts the hope that the authorities will, before we all get malaria, adopt the Savannah plan and prohibit the flooding of land for agricultural purposes at any place within three miles from city limits.

We note the advice of one doctor that women should go to the Coast every year or two for a few months and recover from the effects of local enervation. The prescription is one the most women would like to take. So is a trip to Paris or to the fabled Norway. But every woman cannot pack up when the doctor orders and go even to California. Many women cannot bear the expense, some cannot leave young children or invalid relatives; others do not want to turn their husbands over to a boarding house annually or biennially while they go away "for months." Those who can take the California cure as a regular thing may not be one in a hundred. What is to be done for the multitude of stay-at-homes?

The man who will build a commodious hotel with cottages annexed on the top of Tantalus or on some near-by elevation, make its rates reasonable and access easy and cheap will help solve the problem. The next man who will put a hotel of the same character on the slopes of Haleakala, 5000 feet above sea level, will also confer a boon on exorcised islanders and after that the man who makes the snow line over on Hawaii accessible to health-seekers will round out the sum of hygienic achievement in hotel building. The point is that these islands properly opened up would give one all the climatic change that ill-health might require. Feeling badly from humid lowland heats a man or woman could simply ride up hill until the right climate was found. Nothing could be simpler or with more spent on roads and hotels, more practicable.

## THE MARINE PARK.

The Navy does not need the city waterfront park. The place is too exposed for naval purposes and within a year or two Congress may buy Pearl Harbor. The city park was set over by the Navy Department and is bordered deep water and is to be lying around loose. We think that it would have been a good idea if the Government had known that the public wanted it for and what they had determined, under the author-

ity of a legislative enactment, to do with it.

Unless the park is recovered and devoted to the use originally named, the citizens of Honolulu will have no way to reach the seashore within city limits save by going to some hotel preserve, traversing private property or making use of the shadeless beach road which skirts the shallows of the broad reef. The marine park is handy for everyone: it is exceptionally well-placed for sea and mountain views and if laid out with lawn and trees would become the favorite recreation ground of the people.

A petition to the President is in order. So good a cause as the recovery of our seaside park deserves united public action. Why would it not be well for the Chamber of Commerce to pass a resolution and follow it up with a memorial, which the citizens would generally sign? That might bring things to a focus at Washington in short order.

## LOCAL FINANCES.

The financial strain having been clearly explained in the commercial column of this paper there is a visible sense of relief in the business community. It is the mysterious that scares and the stringency in island finances ceased to be a mystery when it came to be analyzed in cold type. The fact simply is that we have gone ahead a bit fast with development but it is also true that we have a \$25,000,000 sugar crop the returns from which, when they are fully in, will set the islands on their financial feet again. Between now and January 1st, \$15,000,000 should arrive as revenue from sugar shipments besides very large amounts for the sale of stock. In the next thirty days \$500,000 will be released from the Postal Savings Department. Bonds are being offered abroad with every prospect of success; money is coming here in large blocks for investment. Whatever the present may be the immediate future outlook is good.

Hawaii may be compared to a very rich man who has spent his income too fast and must be patient until the next dividend day comes around. Circumstances are such that he cannot immediately borrow, he must simply hold on. Fortunately in the local case patience will soon be rewarded for relief is already in sight.

From its loud call for a band we infer that Hilo intends to set its high kicking to music.

Former Governor Taylor wants to speak in Kentucky but he has not been able to arrange for an armored train.

The streets are left in bad condition by sewer contractors, though the wagon and bicycle repair shops are not complaining.

As near as can be learned, Oom Paul's peace overtures are all made with a gun.

The chances are 16 to 1 that Admiral Dewey did not send a message of congratulation to Bryan.

Strikes are plentiful in the East but that is no reflection on the times. Strikes come easy when every striker is sure of another job.

The census shows that the deposits in the Montana banks are rising fast. Does this mean that Senator Clark's campaign of vindication is well under way?

Public sentiment is taking a firm tone on the leprosy question and there is good reason to believe that a way will yet be found to make segregation segregate.

The list of grand and trial jurors summoned for the August term, embraces more representative citizens, and those of the best quality, than any similar list we have ever seen published elsewhere. Honolulu has not yet reached the point of turning over its jurors to the clowns and politicians.

If the Tera-Kaula Legislature, which we believe is already elected, doesn't intend to let the United States government have anything to say about these Islands it ought to warn McKinley in time and not keep the poor man in suspense.

Some fine trees planted on Tantalus bore themselves to death and their owners did not undertake to raise others. With judicious pruning and

uning out of the fruit these trees would probably have done well. All it is needed here in raising times is the knowledge of fruit-growing. As the soil and some of the climates of the islands are as well-adapted to the time as are the places in Central America and Tahiti where the fruit is exported.

When both our money and our mails are contaminated at the leper settlement it is no wonder that the scaly bug hangs on. Isn't it time to rid Hawaii of the dread disease? Or is it too late a thing, officially and commercially to maintain a perpetual leper town at Molokai?

The listing of sugar stocks in the New York market would undoubtedly be a good thing for those who have them for sale. As Col. Macfarlane points out the local and San Francisco markets are congested and the offer of a \$500,000 block of stock, even of a dividend-paying plantation, may cause prices to fall. In New York millions could charge hands without bringing on a bear movement.

The Independent is marking out a lively program for the Legislature. It now threatens, in case the United States Government persists in its unholy plan to protect the mails from leprosy, to have the Legislature set the epers free. Undoubtedly this will cost the Washington Government or if not, perhaps the threat to interfere with the free importation of labor from the mainland may. As a last resort there is Kaula with his resolution to restore the Queen. Evidently the Federal Government is in for a hard time with the Territorial Legislature but if so it can only blame itself. It would have its way about annexation and now see what it gets.

Hawaii is governed by a set of Territorial officers and the Legislature. To add six or eight sets of county officers, two sets of municipal officers and a dozen sets of village officers, would be to devote large sums which are needed for public works to the salary roll without getting any better government than we now have. The city and county of San Francisco use \$2,000,000 per year to pay salaries and wages. In the little city of San Diego hard times following the boom compelled the authorities to screw expenses down to the last notch, yet they could not get off for less than \$10,000 per month in salaries and there were county expenses besides. Nothing is clearer than that county and municipal governments would quadruple taxes here without giving the people better public administration. The only persons to benefit by it would be the professional "Americans" who want offices and who take boastful refuge in their nativity in the same way and for the same reasons that Dr. Johnson's man took refuge in his patriotism.

## IS ISLAND CLIMATE UN-HEALTHFUL FOR WOMEN?

(Continued from Page 1.)

served such rapid healing in surgical wounds as I have in this country.

"Of course this is a lazy place. The climate does not inspire one to great energy and one feels more inclined to sit around and take it easy here than he would in colder parts of the world. Generally speaking, however, you can't find a more healthful climate than this and as far as women are concerned it is as well if not better for them here than in the parts where winter reigns a good part of the year. I would say most decidedly, in answer to the general question, that this is by no means an unhealthy climate for women coming from other parts of the world to make Honolulu or other places on the Islands their homes."

## CLIMATE UNEXCELLED.

Dr. C. B. Cooper said: "Speaking of the climate of these Hawaiian Islands I doubt if there is a place on the globe that excels them for salubrity and equableness. As to women more particularly, after several years practice in the so-called cold belt of the Mainland and with ten years' experience in Hawaii, I would say that the health of our women here in general, compares favorably with that of the women in the middle temperate zone."

"While it is true that the latter lead perhaps more active lives, at the same time they are subject to sudden climatic changes and to great extremes in the different seasons, especially in the summer, suffering a great degree of lassitude and debility, while in this city with an average temperature of say 75 degrees, our women dress, diet and exercise accordingly."

"Should more bracing climate be necessary it is easily obtained on any of the islands, an elevation of 14,000 feet being possible. As for the healthfulness of Honolulu, situated where the trade winds blow almost continuously and with other natural advantages alluring practically an out of door life, the year around, and with sea bathing, riding and other pastimes conducive to health there is no other city in this latitude or any other which can boast of a climate with conditions more favorable for a continuous residence. In connection with this subject I would say that it is a perfect paradise for children."

## McMahon Resigns.

P. Maurice McMahon of Hilo, official stenographer of the Fourth and Fifth Circuit Courts, has handed in his resignation and will leave about the first of September for a visit to Samoa and probably a tour of Japan that will take him from the Islands for some time to come. Mr. McMahon has been suffering for some time past with bronchial troubles and he has decided that the only chance for securing a complete recovery is a stay of some length away from the Islands. During his residence here Mr. McMahon has made many friends and he was especially well known from the songs he had written, the most popular of these being "Farewell Hawaii Land."

The Young Men's Christian Association here left town for their summer camp in Maunaloa Valley yesterday afternoon. Their tents and baggage were conveyed in buses; their owners walked to the scene of rural delight.

## "The Thorn Comes Forth With Point Forward."

The thorn point of disease is an ache or pain. But the blood is the feeder of the whole body. Purify it with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Kidneys, liver and stomach will at once respond. No thorn in this point.

Scrofula—"I was almost bedfast with scrofula and catarrh. Had no appetite. Hood's Sarsaparilla soon made me stronger, and later all the sores disappeared and catarrh stopped." Nellie Osmar, Des Moines, Iowa.

Can Eat—"Was tired out, had no appetite until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. It built me right up and I can eat heartily." Etta M. Fager, Athol, Mass.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Never Disappoints  
Hood's Pills cure liver ills, the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

CITY OF HONOLULU  
SIXTY-EIGHT YEARS AGO

(Continued from Page 1.)

on the 16th of August, we weighed our anchor and got under way and took leave of our friends, who came out in a boat to see us off.

"The King owns one or two small vessels, but no men-of-war. There is little export among the islands, save sandalwood and that is becoming very scarce and the price much reduced in the Canton market. Many of the natives go on board whalers and other vessels stopping at the islands, so that the Sandwich Islands will have many sailors in course of time. They are said to make remarkably good ones and active ones, too, though they have not the appearance of peculiar interest to the navigator of the Pacific. Here, too, the northwest trader, after sailing and chasing the otter on the bleak coast of America, finds a pleasant retreat for the winter months near at hand."

"Vessels bound across the Pacific, now a track so common, can often find the means to repair the disasters of the seas without being compelled to put back, peruse thousands of miles or prosecute a voyage rendered dangerous by unforeseen events. During a war, what interest would not these islands hold out to us, as sources of refreshment for our men-of-war, while protecting our commerce, whaling and other interests in these seas?"

"But, independent of all these general views, which must of course be strong in the eyes of every one, and in a national point of view, paramount to induce a cultivation of a proper understanding with the natives; we say, independent of all these grand objects, they represent an interesting appearance, as a body of islanders springing into existence. To watch the changes of their progress—to see how, step by step, they advance, or why they are retarded—to watch the heathen mind opening into civilized improvement, will always be a matter of local interest to every philanthropic mind."

## MAKING DUE PREPARATIONS.

"Why don't you make your boy read Shakespeare instead of all those prurient French novels?"

"We are fitting him to be a theatrical manager."

Notice is given by the Circuit Court that the jury-waived tender will be called and all cases disposed of before any civil jury cases are heard at the ensuing August term.

Wm. G. Irwin & Co.,  
LIMITED.  
Fire and Marine Insurance Agts.

AGENTS FOR THE  
Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool,  
Alliance Assurance Company of London,  
Alliance, Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd., of London,  
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Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.  
Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.  
and Toyo Ki en Kaisha.

Steamers of the above Companies will call at Honolulu and leave this Port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For Japan and China.		For San Francisco.	
RIO DE JANEIRO	JULY 28	PEKING	JULY 22
COPTIC	AUG 2	GALIC	AUG 4
AMERICA MARU	AUG 10	HONGKONG MARU	AUG 11
PEKING	AUG 18	CHINA	AUG 21
GALIC	AUG 25	DORIC	AUG 28
HONGKONG MARU	SEPT 5	NIPPON MARU	SEPT 17
CHINA	SEPT 13	RIO DE JANEIRO	SEPT 15
DORIC	SEPT 22	COPTIC	SEPT 22
NIPPON MARU	SEPT 29	AMERICA MARU	SEPT 29
RIO DE JANEIRO	OCT 6	PEKING	OCT 8
COPTIC	OCT 12	GALIC	OCT 12
AMERICA MARU	OCT 24	HONGKONG MARU	OCT 27
PEKING	NOV 2	CHINA	NOV 2
GALIC	NOV 10	DORIC	NOV 12

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AGENTS.The Elgin  
WORLD'S STANDARD  
FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered The Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in . . .  
NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED  
AND SOLID GOLD.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.  
ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN  
BOX 342.

## Wilder's Steamship Co. Ltd

S. S. LIN U,  
Freeman, Master, will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon, for Kakaia, Lahaina, Maiala Bay, Kihel, Makaha, Kawaihae, Mahukona, and Puuhou and Hilo.  
Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 10 a. m. for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

S. S. CLAUDINE,  
McDonald, Master, will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kakaia, Kapaemahu, Hanalei and Kapaemahu, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.  
Will call at Nua, Kaupo, once each month.

S. S. LILUA,  
Sails every Monday for Kakaia, Kakaia, Maunaloa, Kapaemahu, Lahaina, Honolulu, Oahu, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landings to receive their freight; this company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's risk.

This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Purser. Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent. The Company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passengers or freight of shippers beyond the amount of \$100, unless the value of the same be declared when received by the Company and an extra charge be made therefor, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. I. WIGHT, President.

CAPT T. K. CLARKE, Port Supt.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.

## New York Line.

Bark Foohing Suey will sail from New York for Honolulu on or about

August 15, 1900.

For freight apply to  
CHAS. BREWER & CO.,  
27 Kilby Street, Boston.  
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# CARNIVAL AT RAINY CITY

## Saturday Was Devoted To Sport.

# RACES, BALL AND BOXING

## Lively Program Outlined For a Day of Excitement in Hawaii's Metropolis.

(Special Correspondence.)

HILLO, July 20.—Hilo will have a carnival of sport tomorrow which will be a miniature edition of the hot time that pervaded the old town on the Fourth. The occasion will necessarily lack the éclat furnished by an excursion from the Capital City, but the town will have many visitors from the outlying villages, ranches and plantations.

The ball will open with a baseball game between the Volcano Stables and the Richards & Schoen teams. These teams have met twice previously and each has a victory to its credit. The purse to be played for is a substantial one and the game will be contested hotly from start to finish. The Richards & Schoen team, which is entirely composed of native players, is a slight favorite for the event.

After the baseball will follow two horse races of more than usual interest, between the huddlers, Dixie Land and Van Wagner, at a mile, and Watossa and Uncle True at six furlongs. Zinfandel has an intended start in this race but on account of labor troubles at Hamakua, she will not leave her owner's ranch. Dixie Land and Van Wagner met in a mile and a half race over the tracks on July 4th, when the former was victorious. Tomorrow the distance will be shortened by half a mile, which will be an advantage of Van Wagner, who will also be better served in the matter of weight than on the former occasion.

On his only public form shown here, Watossa appears to have as much chance of winning from Uncle True as of beating Garfield. He got an execrable ride, it is true, but appeared utterly unable to gallop even moderately fast. Still, if he shows a suspicion of his Coast speed, he should beat the avuncular one easily.

Hansen and Burns will fight at Spreckels' Hall tomorrow night. The local man will enter the ring at about 150 pounds while Hansen will weigh a little over 150 pounds. Burns has made phenomenal improvement since his previous bout, and looks to be in the pink of condition. Hansen on the other hand, is still bothered by his dislocated thumb. Both men have trained faithfully, the Honolulu man perhaps a trifle too earnestly, even to the verge of staleness. The preliminary will be furnished by a four-round go between those hard-hitting "heavies," "Dink" Davis and "Doc" Sullivan.

J. R. Wilson and A. F. Rooker will establish a ranch for blooded racing stock on land recently purchased at Waimea. New stock will soon be imported from the Coast and the business of breeding and training race horses will be entered into on an extensive scale.

# HORSE TALK IN HONOLULU CITY

## Tom Hollinger Speaks His Mind on Dr. Posey's Allegations

Shenandoah Jr., who is matched to race Brock a quarter of a mile at 3:30 p. m. next Saturday for a purse of \$500, has been renamed Manulele. Manulele is the Hawaiian for flying bird. There is a striking similarity between this appellation and that of Ahul Manu, of sacred memory. Indeed many believers in coincidences will be effectively stalled off backing Manulele, or any other horse who has "Manu" as a component part of his name, remembering their fate when they bet their limit on that Manu whose prefix was "Ahul."

J. R. Wilson has written from Hilo under date July 20th, that he will match Everett against Thomas Hollinger's Aggravation, from one mile to a mile and a half. He further says that if Aggravation is sent to Hilo, he will put up \$500 against \$400 while if he sends Everett to Honolulu he will accept similar odds.

Mr. Hollinger on being interviewed said that he smelt cold feet in the proposal that odds should be given if the race was run in Honolulu. He will forward a definite answer by the Kinau on Tuesday.

Mr. Hollinger is still exceedingly sore about Dr. Posey's parting shot to the effect that Ahul Manu was "got at" in her race with Aggravation and that racing here is controlled by a ring. "Tell the public," said genial Tom, "that all the filly worked was a half mile on June 9th and five furlongs on June 11th and leave them to judge if that was the king of preparation to win a seven furlongs race with on June 30th. I'd scorn to belong to a ring," continued Hollinger. "Posey made the match because he thought his filly was good enough to win, and I because I thought my mare could beat her, and that she did fairly and squarely and a poor ride she got. Why, Florio only nosed my mare out in the mile for the Roatta challenge cup in 1:45; that was enough to show how she would do at seven-eighths. I leave it to the public to say what my racing record has been, they know. I'm not saying this for notoriety, but simply in justice to myself and my trainer, John Callan, to whom all the credit is due, and who feels as badly about this matter as I do."

# CAPTAIN MEHRTEN DEAD.

Captain John A. Mehrten, for many years senior captain of the police department and one of the best known figures about Honolulu, died on Saturday morning of hemorrhage of the lungs. Captain Mehrten had been ill for some time, but his death came rather unexpectedly for he had been getting

better seemingly till the crisis came.

Attorney Charles Creighton had sat up with the captain the night before his death and had left only a few hours before he passed away, the captain then being much improved, apparently, and in good spirits. A short time afterwards he fell into a deep sleep from which he never awoke.

Captain Mehrten came to the Islands from California about twenty-three years ago. He was on the police force at the time of the revolution of 1893 and was a prominent figure at that period. He was one of the founders of the Coyne-Mehrtens Furniture Company. He was universally popular. Of late he had been living in the lane opposite the Chinese church on Emma street. He leaves a wife and several children.

The funeral took place yesterday and was under the auspices of Mystic Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of which Captain Mehrten was a prominent member.

# Rasmussen-Rogie.

Miss Rosa Olina Rasmussen and Mr. John Rogie were married at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon by Rev. Geo. L. Pearson at the Methodist St. Parkmore. Rerentia street. Mr. Rogie is a well-known machinist of Waimanalo, and the bride has been a teacher in the public schools for about two years. The wedding ceremony was attended by Mr. Chalmers, manager of Waimanalo plantation, A. G. Stoddard and others.

# Maui Legislators

MAUI, July 20.—There is considerable discussion of the probable candidates for the legislature from this island. A canvass seems to show the following for Representatives of whom there are to be six, the following apparently have the lead among the natives and the whites too: G. E. Kaine, David Eldredge, S. E. Kaelkau, H. Long, Jas. K. Saunders, Jonah Nakahi, Nahu and Piliipo Kaulmaakole. For Senators there have the lead: H. P. Baldwin, A. N. Kepoihi, J. M. Kananekua, M. H. Beuter, Charles Copp and D. H. Kahalo. The three first named candidates for Senators have the best show. Kahalo is unpopular but has some following.

# ANIMOTO IS ON TRIAL FOR MURDER

Animoto, the alleged murderer of Horye at Kahuku on March 15, was before Judge Wilcox yesterday for trial. High Sheriff Brown, assisted by Attorney General E. P. Dole, is conducting the prosecution, and A. L. C. Atkinson the defense. Dr. Hubert Wood of Kahuku was placed on the stand and testified as to the nature of the wounds which he found on Horye after the stabbing affray.

A Japanese who saw a part of the tragedy made important statements against the defendant. He was a witness of the scenes leading up to the moment when Horye was lying on the ground, Animoto kneeling over him with knife poised in the air ready to strike his victim. Further than this the witness could not testify, as he became frightened and ran away. He had seen Horye chased by Animoto, who held a knife in his hand, and was positive he saw bloodstains on Horye's clothing.

The police officer who arrested Animoto after the tragedy testified to having released the prisoner after admonishing him to refrain from violations of the public peace. Horye did not appear to him to be much hurt, and that was his reason for allowing Animoto to go. Animoto, however, disappeared almost immediately and was not seen during the four months since the killing of Horye occurred, until arrested by Officer Tanaka in an Ewa cane field.

Two or three witnesses testified to the death of Horye. Makatana asserted positively that the murder was a premeditated affair, as Animoto was not possessed of a knife when he engaged in the card game with Horye. After the quarrel he went away and returned with the knife.

Judge Wilcox committed Animoto to the evidence produced, to the Circuit Court of the District.

This case will probably come before the Grand Jury and will then come before the trial jury at the next regular term of the Circuit Court, if a bill is brought in.

# LIMES A GOOD CROP FOR SMALL FARMERS

Concerning the complaint of the Maui News that limes were being imported into Hawaii to such an extent that the local lime-growing industry was affected it is stated on the authority of a Honolulu well versed in horticultural matters that much of the importation has ceased. During Professor Koebel's visit among the Pacific Islands he ascertained that the Mediterranean fly, a blight which affected such fruit as limes, was likely to be brought to Hawaii and effect a stay. He recommended that no more of them should be allowed to come in from any of the Pacific Islands and the tabu has therefore been placed upon these sources.

It is asserted that this fact alone should prove an incentive to local growers to increase their output of limes as a ready market is always available.

At the Capitol it is learned that several people interested in the development of the lime industry are endeavoring to secure land on which limes are to be grown exclusively. Large quantities of the island product reach the local market daily. The saloons use many hundreds a day; feed drinks of all descriptions usually require the tart juice to make them more palatable. My lady's afternoon tea is nothing without the indispensable little lime to add a flavor, and fish is seldom served without them. The only importations of limes are now from the Coast. Small farmers have an opportunity to make money if they can procure the land necessary for the development of this industry.

The highest standard is found in Spruance, Stanley & Co.'s celebrated brands of Kentucky Whiskys.

# JAPANESE LEAVE MAUI

## Need of Laborers Very Great.

# A KAHULUI YACHT CLUB

## Complaint of Poor Postal Service Continues--Water Rates Too High.

(Special Correspondence.)

WAILUKU, Maui, July 20.—Labor conditions on this island are much the same as last week, except that the need of men becomes day more acute. The rush to Honolulu still continues and but few laborers are as yet headed northward.

A movement is on foot to establish a yacht club at Kahului. It is not to be on the usual lines, but all will unite to purchase one suitable craft on the Coast, and bring her down here, to be used for picnics and excursions to various points of interest accessible from the home port. Of course the club will most likely have a boat house and the usual accessories thereto, and a full membership has already been secured. The money order department of our local post office will commence business on Monday and this will be very acceptable to the tradesmen, and indeed to the general public of this district.

The mayor of Lahaina and others from that city were in town today. They report that Lahaina has had a spell of weather hotter than has been felt for years. It is hoped that our new postmaster will keep open at our rate till the daily mail from Spreckelsville, Pala, Hamakua, etc., is distributed. At present although it arrives at 4:30 p. m., the office closes at 4 o'clock, and this mail cannot be got till the following morning.

The anomalous condition of receipts and dispatch of mail from and to Honolulu still continues. This week the Mauna Loa took mail to town on Thursday night, the Kinau Friday afternoon, and after that we shall not be able to send any more for a while, unless some chance steamer calls.

A good deal of indignation is being expressed in Wailuku at the prospective water rates as announced "By Authority." People argue that if an appropriation to supply water has to be repaid by the recipients why should not the public have to repay like appropriations to build roads and bridges. In other words it looks like bestowing a gift with one hand and taking it back with the other.

An inspector of foods, and especially of milk, is much needed on this island and the same old question is in order as to why Honolulu should be favored in this matter at the expense of the whole island community, while other districts are totally neglected.

# REPUBLICANS NAME TWO COMMITTEES

George W. Smith, chairman of the Republican Territorial Central Committee, has appointed the following committees:

# EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

First District—E. E. Richards.  
Second District—J. D. Paris.  
Third District—H. P. Baldwin.  
Fourth District—A. V. Gear, C. L. Crabbe.  
Fifth District—Enoch Johnson, J. A. Hughes.  
Sixth District—B. F. Sandow.  
Geo. W. Smith, chairman ex officio.

# FINANCE COMMITTEE.

First District—Albert Horner, Jno. T. Brown, W. E. Campbell.  
Second District—H. L. Holstein, J. K. Nahale, J. H. Walpuli.  
Third District—Hugh Howell, D. H. Kaulaulelo, Geo. Hons.  
Fourth District—J. H. Boyd, W. R. Farrington, Ed Towse.  
Fifth District—W. C. Achi, C. P. Laukea, Frank Archer.  
Sixth District—M. O. I. Blackstead, J. K. Kapunihi, B. F. Sandow.  
J. H. Boyd, Treasurer Territorial Central Committee.

# FIRST GRAND JURY.

## Hawaii Has Initial Session of That Inquisitorial Body.

Deputy Attorney-General Cathcart has returned from Hawaii well satisfied with the results of the meeting of the grand jury at Honolulu. This body was the first one to be summoned under the Territorial law, the first one to meet in the Islands. W. Horner was its foreman and it was composed of well known citizens of the Island of Hawaii. Four indictments were found, and three of the accused men were convicted, the fourth, who was charged with false impersonation forfeiting his bail.

Fugihara, one of the men indicted, was charged with murder in the first degree and was convicted and sentenced to be hanged in Hilo on September 21st. If sentence is carried out upon him he will be the first man to be hanged in Hilo in the memory of man. All the executions that have taken place on the Islands in the last twenty or thirty years have been at the Oahu penitentiary. All of the appliances for the successful carrying out of an execution are here while there is almost nothing of the kind at Hilo and the entire equipment will have to be obtained for the execution. There is, however, no reason under the Territorial law why executions should not take place wherever the sentencing judge shall prescribe though the rule is in most of the States nowadays that all executions shall take place in the State penitentiary.

The other two cases at Honolulu were for manslaughter and murder in the second degree and the accused men were sentenced to six years and life imprisonment respectively.

# LOCAL BREVITIES.

W. Hyman has returned from a brief visit on Kauai.

Messrs. Abernethy and Page-ble of Hilo are in Honolulu.

Surveyor C. V. L. Dole has gone to Koolau for a two weeks business trip.

Captain W. H. Minton was one of the passengers on the Kinau on Saturday.

Prof. Koebel leaves for Kauai by the Mikahala on Tuesday on a bag hunting journey.

J. F. Brown, Commissioner of Lands, returned to the city by the Kinau on Saturday.

Putnam City High Comfort Pharmacy Drug Store has a cure for la grippe cough.

Littokaka will return to Washington Place in two weeks, bringing out at her Waikeke's home.

Ernest Parker, a Hawaiian and a river Lansk, will take the passengers on the Kinau on Monday.

Rev. W. M. Kimball of Central Union Church has been given a two months vacation, beginning next Monday.

During the first three days of July there were 61 deaths in the city, the greater number being among the Orientals.

Many people secured the souvenirs of the death of the shark in Wailuku. A portion of the remains of the shark were found.

Henry Cobb, principal of the school, and a likewise tax assessor for Koolau, is in the city or a few days on business.

Mr. Chris Holt was a passenger on the Alameda. He will stay in San Francisco about six weeks and then return, accompanied by his wife, who is already there.

Today Mrs. Campbell and her child and Mrs. Cecil Brown and her children, accompanied by a few friends, will travel around the island, returning next Sunday.

The mortuary record shows the death of three aged residents, as follows: David Wilder, Hawaiian, aged 80; Ah Kow, Chinese, aged 83; Matalo Kane, Hawaiian, aged 80.

Mrs. J. K. Farley is very ill with pneumonia at Koloa, Kauai, and on Saturday Miss Laura Morse, trained nurse at the Government Dispensary, was sent to Koloa on the Niihau to attend her.

Bro. Stefanus, a young Portuguese who went to Europe some years ago to study for the priesthood, will probably return Wednesday. The climate there did not agree with his health, so he will continue his studies here.

The Mauna Loa brought a number of passengers yesterday from Hawaii and Maui ports, among them being the following: Henry Holmes and wife, W. C. Achi and wife, W. C. Achi, Jr., J. Coerper and J. McChesney.

Animoto, the Japanese who is accused of a murder committed at Kahuku several months ago, was arraigned on Saturday in the police court. The case then went over until today, when several witnesses will arrive from Kahuku to testify in the case.

The peanut industry is becoming a serious one on the island of Oahu. Mr. Tuck, a farmer of Koolau, has a number of acres in peanuts, and he expects to have the greater part of them treated for the oil, for which there is a great demand among the Chinese.

Captain Rosehill, who has had charge of the erection of the poles at the wireless telegraphy stations at Lanai and Mahukona, Hawaii, has returned from the latter point and will go tomorrow to Maui and Molokai to erect the poles at the stations on those Islands.

Labor Day will be celebrated in Honolulu with all due ceremony on the first Monday in September. All of the trades unions in the city are making preparations for the holiday. It is likely that there will be a parade in which the various unions will take part.

Nearly \$1,600 has been raised by friends of Mrs. Emma Unibrecht, whose husband met death in this tragic fashion last week, and the sum will be turned over to her. It is likely that she will be established in a candy business, which she may support herself and children.

Robert B. Gehr of the Koolau-Hilo railroad came up by the Kinau from Hilo on Saturday and will leave on the Peking on Friday for the States. Mr. Gehr goes to the Coast to confer with the stockholders of the company on the matter of the extension of the road from Hilo to Laupahoehoe.

The following people left for the coast by the Roderick Dhu, sailing from Hilo on Saturday: Miss M. Rice, Mildred Rice, Miss L. Hupai, F. C. LeBlond, and wife, Luke LeBlond, John T. Baker and wife, D. O. Janeway and wife, E. Bashaw, Miss Pomeroy, Stephanie Guard, Mrs. W. H. Lambert and daughter.

The Hawaiian delegates to the Republican national convention at Philadelphia will in all likelihood arrive on the Rio Thursday evening, and the chairman of the Republican precinct clubs are requested to call meetings of the clubs to arrange for the ratification meeting that will take place the same evening.

The police were looking yesterday for a young boy and girl from Molokai, who are visiting friends in Kaakopua and became lost on the streets of the city yesterday. The lad was about thirteen years of age and the little girl was but five. It was their first visit to this city and it is supposed that they wandered away and could not find their way back again.

Advices from Kauai by the steamer James Makee say that the labor troubles on that island have been quelled and that all of the Japanese are again at work, having agreed to accept the schedule of \$17 per month, which they had objected to. The Makee brought two cabin passengers, Mrs. T. Jackson and Mrs. Mauna, and twenty-one deck passengers.

All the fencing surrounding the property corner South and Kawaiahau streets, all the fencing surrounding premises burned on Pupule road (located directly opposite the new King Street School) and beyond King street, fencing surrounding premises burned on Punahele street, near detention camp No. 1, also all the fencing surrounding the premises burned in yard of Mrs. S. Roth on Kilauea street, between Pensacola and Kilauea streets, will be sold today at Will E. Fisher's new salesroom on Merchant and Alakea streets.

# Republican Reception.

The preparations for the reception of the arriving Republican delegates to the Philadelphia convention are moving along satisfactorily. The entire wharf will be decked in the national colors while portraits of McKinley will greet the eye. Col. J. H. Fisher, as Grand Marshal, and Col. Curtis P. Laukea, as chief aid, have been selected by the Republican committee to lead the procession.

J. M. Kinnon has been assigned as official officer at the attorney general's office.

# EIGHTEEN SALOONS

## Honolulu Has the Full Limit.

# NEW LICENSES ISSUED

## H. C. Vida and J. J. Sullivan Will Open Resorts--Governor's Council Meets.

The full allotment of eighteen saloons for Honolulu is now complete. Two more having been issued yesterday by Treasurer Lansing. Four applications were in when the recommendation of the Governor's council was given to Treasurer Lansing. The winning two were H. C. Vida and J. J. Sullivan. During the Governor's meeting, Mr. Lansing read the four applications for retail liquor licenses. One was from C. S. Cunha and another from H. F. Walters, but the locations proposed being outside the present liquor limits, they could not be granted.

H. C. Vida's application for a license for a saloon at the corner of Hotel and Smith streets in the Thomas building, was allowed; also that of J. J. Sullivan for the corner of Hotel and Bethel streets.

Both Cunha and Walters desired locations within the present Chinatown district and were rejected as beyond the lines already established by the government.

Land Commissioner Brown brought up the question of the opening up of the Alaa lands for settlement. Some changes in the plan formerly discussed were recommended by the council. They gave their approval of Mr. Brown's plan published yesterday, and calling for bids for the sale of the lands.

Superintendent of Public Works McCandless introduced a petition asking for the opening of Kukui street between Fort and Emma streets. The petition was referred to McCandless for a new diagram.

Application of Fred J. Leslie for a patent to quiet title to his land was referred to the Attorney General and the Commissioner of Public Lands for report thereon.

The Thomas Square sidewalk question again came up and the council recommended that the Superintendent of Public Works lay sidewalk on the King street and Beretania street sides of the Square as suggested by him. His suggestion was to have the sidewalks made of only sufficient width so that would be inside the curb line leaving room for a strip of grass to be planted. If this scheme works out successfully the other two sides will be treated in a similar manner. When the new water supply for the Square is available from the new pumping plant, the entire park will take on new life.

# ONLY ENGLISH IN COURT DOCUMENTS

Judge Humphreys has laid down the rule that all papers in the courts hereafter must be written entirely in the English language and a notice to that effect has been posted in the courtroom at the Judiciary building.

In pursuance of his policy, Judge Humphreys sustained yesterday a demurrer to the complaint in the "anana" case of Abigail C. Kalishia vs. Lowell Kapupu. The case was for damages for slander, the plaintiff charging that Kapupu had accused her of being a witch, or kahuna. The alleged slanderous words were set out in Hawaiian in the complaint without an English translation. Judge Humphreys ordered that the plaintiff be permitted to amend without costs and the case will be speedily brought to an issue.

# TWO DRANK WOOD ALCOHOL AND DIED

Methylated spirits, commonly known as wood alcohol, killed two natives, one on Sunday evening and the other yesterday morning. Both men, whose names are Lui and Kupupu, drank their fill of the fiery irritant from Saturday night until Sunday evening, when even the naturally strong constitutions of the Hawaiians could resist its attacks no longer and they succumbed. The deaths occurred in Kakaako, but were not reported to the police until yesterday morning.

Saturday was pay-day with the two men and they soon invested part of their wages in a big bottle of the liquor and went to Kakaako to the home of Lui, near Quinn's stables. They drank moderately of it at first, so it is reported, and then indulged their appetites to the limit. Throughout Saturday night until both dropped off to sleep the carousal continued. They recommenced on Sunday. Kupupu returned to his own home Sunday and complained of being ill, but laid it to the effects of the liquor he had drunk so liberally of. No water as a "chaser" had been used by the men, both preferring to drink it without diluting it. Kupupu had a raging thirst all day Sunday which he endeavored to quench by drinking copiously of cold water. Kupupu's sufferings became more and more intense and he complained of burning up inside. Monday morning, just after daylight, the end came to him.

The other man, not having left his home, remained with his bottle during Sunday and drank much more of the alcohol than his companion had. He sank into semi-unconsciousness Sunday evening and sometime during the night expired.

Both deaths are attributed to the poisonous effects of wood alcohol as it is also known. Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth as soon as notified of the situation, summoned the following coroner's jury: William Savidge, P. H. Burnett, J. H. Schnack, Sam Kuewa, W. E. Elvins and H. Roth. Dr. Garvin also made a post mortem examination, in both cases and submitted his find-

ings before the coroner's jury, which sat yesterday afternoon. On the evidence produced by Dr. Garvin, the jury brought in a verdict in the case of Lui of death by heart disease accelerated by the use of methylated spirits. In the case of Kupupu the jury found that the man died simply from an excessive use of the same poisonous liquor.

# Court Notes.

Joseph Frias has been appointed Portuguese interpreter for the courts. He acted in that capacity yesterday for the first time in the Police Court.

J. M. Monarrat has been discharged of all responsibility as trustee for Susie F. Cartwright and Hui and Mary Cartwright. The order was issued by Judge Stanley yesterday with date as of July 1st when the deceased connection with the back of the Circuit Court.

W. O. Smith has been appointed the guardian of Robert D. King, William D. King and Samuel W. King by Judge Cartwright, the order being made at the late James A. King and Menden L. Fry has been appointed guardian of the two younger children, John W. King and Helen M. D. King.

The Honolulu Investment Company has brought suit against Mark Koukaura et al. to quiet title to certain property in the III of Kawaiahine, Kona, Oahu.

# LOCAL BREVITIES.

Dr. Hubert Wood, district physician at Wailuku, came to the city yesterday to testify in the Animoto case.

Mrs. and Miss Louie of Spreckelsville, Maui, are in the city on their way to the States for a stay of some length. Chairman of Republican precinct clubs will call the members of the clubs together tonight to arrange for the rally on Thursday night.

A new post office has been established by Post Office Inspector Flint at "Pepee" plantation, about fourteen miles from Hilo, and Eugene N. Deyo has been appointed postmaster there.

George Mordon, Sr., father of George Mordon, head man at the Keali'i table, is reported to have recently died at Wailuku hospital, Kauai. Mr. Mordon had been ill for some time, so his death was not unexpected.

Prof. Koebel, the Government entomologist leaves for Kauai to make further study of the cane borer on some of the plantations there. He intends also to inspect a number of citrus trees on which there is reported blight.

Mr. Alex. Lindsay Jr., who has been with the Kona Trading Co. in Kailua, Hawaii, has disposed of his interest in the Co. to Alexander Cockburn and T. K. White, who are now the sole proprietors and will carry on the business as before.

# NOTES OF SPORT IN HAWAII NEI

There was a cricket practice among members of the Honolulu Cricket Club last Saturday afternoon at Waikiki. The following members participated: Messrs. R. Anderson, D. W. Anderson, A. W. Bottomley, J. Cockburn, R. A. Jordan, H. Harrison and several visitors.

The next match will probably be with Theo. H. Davies & Co.

The members of the Young Men's Christian Association baseball club, are putting in some useful practices on the Drilling Shed ground.

The following is the pedigree of Larry, Dee's good mare Octoroon, who has recently come among us:

Octoroon, black mare, seven years, bred by Soudan (2:27 1/2), he by Sultan; he by The Moor.

First dam, Hattie by Tom Patchen; he by Geo. M. Patchen (2:27).

Second dam, by Joseph Thoroughbred.

Third dam, the dam of Quinn's Patchen, by Stockbridge Chief, Jr.

On May 22nd Queen, a Button mare, lamed by Falrose, gave birth to a handsome colt. The colt, from its line of parents is a thoroughbred. Mr. L. H. Dee, the owner, intends by next Kamehameha Day to show a mile in three minutes by a yearling which will be quite a speed achievement for this country.

Jack Gibson will take charge of the colt for training purposes in November.

Prince David has a horse named Prince David. The animal is a promising two-year-old having won two races recently in the East. The manager of the stable, Kittleman, at present owns Myth and Midnight, two reliable breadwinners. The stable is at present racing at Fort Erie, N. Y.

# ATHLETIC MEETING.

## Young Men's Christian Association Will Have One in October.

In October we want to have what will be the largest athletic meet ever held in the Islands, says the Young Men's Christian Association Review. The weather will be somewhat cooler then, the boat racing will be over with and we can turn our energies to a big field day.

The proceeds of the meet are to go to the natatorium fund. We want to swell the fund with \$200 from this source. It is proposed to give a first and second medal for each event.

The following events are proposed: 100 yard dash, 220 yard dash, one-quarter mile run, one-half mile run, 120 yard hurdle, 220 yard hurdle, running high jump, running broad jump, pole vault, throwing 16 pound hammer, throwing 16 pound shot, standing broad jump, running hop, step and jump.

The meet will be for amateurs only. The amateur athletic rules will be used. The history of each man will be looked into and in that way it is hoped to put athletics on a "clean sports" basis here upon the Islands. Such a thing has never been done here. It is high time we were beginning.

The younger element of Honolulu should be kept out of professional athletics but it never will be as long as nothing is done for amateur sports.

Not a few of our boys expect to go away to college at some future time. They will be forever barred from amateur athletics if they even so much as compete against a professional, and many are doing even more than this, they are competing for money prizes, selling medals etc. Now if we have an amateur association we can keep the new element out of professionalism.







# THEY DON'T WANT WORK

Hilo Full of Loafing Japanese.

## A DANGEROUS NUISANCE

Board of Health and Police Called on to Enforce Vagrancy Law.

HILO, Hawaii, July 21.—The Tribune says: Dislike of work does not seem to be a human characteristic confined to the haole; the Asiatic is afflicted with a similar bacillus in its chronic form. Since the abolition of the contract system for plantation laborers on these islands there have been several outbreaks of the disease at various times and places, and the plantations quite generally a long the coast are now feeling the effect of it, and some of them are meeting with no considerable difficulty in carrying on their necessary work. Through the frequent vacations, varying anywhere from a day to a week, which now one gang, and now another, insist on taking. In some cases large numbers of laborers leave the plantation entirely, and gradually drift into Hilo, the Asiatic quarter of which they are already crowding to overflowing. How these people live nobody knows; probably in the same manner that the riff-raff of all races do. They are touts, gamblers, sneak thieves, bummers and dead beats. It is well known that it has never been the better class of Japanese peasant and town folk who have been "shipped men." In fact, it has been rather the refuse of the bigger cities, and especially of the seaport towns. Of late this has been more especially the case. Once freed from the contract they are particularly inclined to earn their bread by some other means than the sweat of their brow.

It has come to be a serious question whether Hilo is to be allowed to become the headquarters of this element, which is at the least undesirable, and except when steadily employed a nuisance and even a danger. They are "dred" from the plantations when they won't work. They should be routed out of Hilo unless they can prove that they have some legitimate legal means of support. They will not make the highway their home long, if they are barred from all other resting place, and they will probably prefer even the unwelcome labor of the sugar plantation at fair wages to breaking rock for the State at no wages at all.

Their presence in Hilo under present conditions is objectionable for another reason. They crowd the Japanese hotels and houses until they remind one of the Kinau on one of George Beckley's favorite trips. In this respect they break the sanitary laws of the islands and endanger the health of the community—a matter that could be easily remedied by the Board of Health, and the superfluous Japs hustled out and made to seek home and labor outside of town.

As long as the Board of Health and the police force merely ignore this state of affairs, or connive at it, we may expect a steady stream of idle and worthless Asiatics journeying from the plantations and taking up their abode with their city cousins. God knows that the country's only excuse for having this whole Japanese incubus upon it is the plea that they are the only available and competent plantation laborers to be secured in sufficient quantities; if they are to be allowed and even encouraged by incompetent or careless officials and executive departments, to be not laborers, but loafing vagabonds, the future of the islands is not bright.

We do not believe that this use of their industrial freedom is looked upon with favor or encouraged by the prominent men among the Japanese here, by the immigration companies, or by the officials of the Japanese Government. New Japan is, however, becoming a very democratic nation. The demagogue, who, as in most other countries, should be wearing a striped suit, earns an easy living by playing upon the credulity of his fellows and telling them fairy stories, seeds which dropped into the rich soil of ignorance, bear much fruit; while the wiser counsels of the men of knowledge, worth and position, who but a few years ago were looked up to with respect and followed with humility, are ignored. It is this tendency toward demagoguery of the Japanese common people that will prove most dangerous to the islands. Its beginning here should be repressed with a strong hand, and the Government should show, the

earlier the better, that the off-scourings of Japanese seaports are not to be allowed to hold the prosperity of a Territory of the United States at their mercy.

### PEOPLE OF HAWAII.

Notes of the Social Happenings on the Big Island.

It has been learned through a gentleman interested in Oahu real estate that it is proposed among the land holders of the upper part of the district to make arrangements with the Hilo Railroad for transporting the cane from twenty-three miles and below down to the Oahu plantation mill at nine miles, or if satisfactory arrangements cannot be made with that mill, to Hilo and one of the mills here. The intention is to soon open up the Oahu lots for settlers. The decision has been long delayed, but will soon be an accomplished fact.

An unknown thief with a taste for music has made two intrusions into Lockington's store on Front street during the past week. Last Friday Mr. Lockington discovered the loss of a guitar and on Tuesday morning another guitar was missing and upon investigation was found on the top of a wood pile in the rear of the store. Three costly table covers evidently dropped there by the thief as he was making his exit. The police department is looking for a clue.

Fred. H. Hayselden, the energetic manager of Maunaloa plantation on Lanai, has successfully raised and is now marketing in Honolulu garden "stuff," which offers a good reason to induce others to follow. Potatoes, white turnips, carrots, cauliflower, peas, lima beans, okra, onions and summer squash are included in his first consignment and the sale has netted a satisfactory return. Local fruit and vegetable dealers call for "more."

C. H. Brown, who came up on the Kinau, reports that Mr. Busch, who is arranging to start another newspaper and job printing establishment in Hilo, has already secured a large plant in Honolulu instead of on the Coast, and will send the same down by a schooner in a few days.

Mr. Busch says he will issue an eight-page semi-weekly.

A. B. Loebenstein returned this week from a tour through Hamakua and North Hilo with J. R. Wilson and Mr. Rooker. These gentlemen have made some investments in the magnificent agricultural lands of the Waimea country.

W. D. Schmidt, formerly bookkeeper at Honoumou, who resigned that position a few months ago, returning to Germany to reside permanently, as he thought, has repented of that decision and is again on his way to Hawaii.

Mrs. Howard Pratt tendered an elaborate dinner to the yachtmen who were on the Flash when that yacht was steered to victory by her husband. The dinner took place at the Riverside Park residence.

Mr. John Tosh expects a consignment of first-class milk cattle, selected from the best dairies in the Sacramento Valley. On their arrival at the Santiago, Mr. Tosh will start a dairy business in Pihonua.

Messrs. Carr and Hall, representing the United States postal service on the island, came up to Mahukona on the Kinau, and will make a tour of inspection of that port and this.

Strikes of greater or less magnitude at Hilo and Hamakua are reported. At some places the Japs refuse to either work or leave the plantation.

C. D. Pringle's kuaana in Cocoon Island has been jumped. Two families have during the past week been camping there without permission of the Government authorities.

Mr. P. Peck is making extensive improvements upon his Puaia property, preparing for erecting thereon a large and handsome residence.

Mr. J. K. White and Alex. Cockburn have bought the interest of Alex. Lindsay, Jr., in the Kona Trading Co., Hilo.

Hon. C. A. Galbraith came up from the capital last night. Mrs. Galbraith will probably return to Honolulu with him.

Miss Hazel Lewis received a painful though not serious injury by being thrown from her horse on Wednesday evening. Chas. M. LeBlond will leave for the State and will be gone about ninety days.

Alexander Lindsay has disposed of his interests in the Kona Trading Co. to Alex. Cockburn and J. K. White.

The new paper to be established in Hilo will, so it is said, be an organ of the Independent Democratic faction.

Mrs. A. B. Loebenstein has been confined to her room during the week with a severe attack of grippe.

Mrs. Oma Little has returned from Kaunua and is feeling much improved in health. H. Lambert and daughter were guests of the J. W. Givens', Oahu, on Tuesday.

W. H. C. Campbell and family came from Puna for two or three days this week.

There was a battle royal in the Japanese tea house at Waiakae Monday night. George H. Angus and sister were passengers to Hilo by the Kinau.

Dr. and Mrs. Carmichael left Hilo on Sunday last for Lahaina.

Mrs. Tom May and children were passengers to the Kinau.

William Wilson returned from Honolulu Tuesday night.

J. O. Carter, Jr., of Bishop's bank, is in town.

anything wrong, and he kept on blissfully. He talked about the beauties of San Diego and how the King had decided to buy a summer home there, and he expatiated at great length on the splendid bay of the southern city. It was such an advantage to Los Angeles, he said, that so fine a port was within 120 miles of it—almost at its very doors. Through San Diego the gates of the Orient were open to Los Angeles; her fruits, her wines, her oil—all her products and all the trade that came to her from the East by the transcontinental railroads—could be diverted to San Diego and there put on board ships and sent to Hawaii and to the southern islands and to the far-away Orient. Thus the Colonel talked, while up and down the long tables there was frozen silence, and it is to be feared, sour looks; for the poor Los Angeles, touched in their weakest spot, forced to listen to a eulogy of the place they hated most in all the world, were beginning to think that they were victims of a vast practical joke.

Suddenly in the midst of one of the Colonel's prettiest sentences he stopped and a look of pain shot across his face. He glanced at the King and was horrified to see the royal countenance paraded with what in other less lofty individuals would have been called a succession of rapid and meaningful winks. He looked at one of the staff and that functionary winked portentously. So the Colonel sat down and gave his attention to the tablecloth, while the next speaker for Los Angeles arose and drily remarked that if the distinguished visitors had seen so little of Los Angeles that they thought that the city would be dependent for anything in the world upon San Diego, it was time they were shown about by someone who could point out to them the obvious advantages that the City of Angels possessed over her southern rival.

## REPUBLICANS WILL RATIFY

A Big Time on the 26th if the Delegates Come Back.

The Republican ratification of the McKinley-Roosevelt ticket will occur, it is hoped, during the forenoon of the 26th when the Rio de Janeiro is expected to arrive from San Francisco. Republicans who went to the Philadelphia convention may be on the steamer, Sam Parker, A. N. Kepohak, C. B. Wilson and National Committeeman Sewall. There is a possibility that Judge Essee and Col. Band will be passengers and they will be received with the same honors extended to the returning Hawaiians.

The reception committee is arranging to have the wharf decorated with bunting, pictures of McKinley and Roosevelt and other patriotic features. The Government band will attend. A procession will be formed to march up Fort street to Heretania and thence to the Hawaiian hotel, which will also be decorated for the occasion. The committee consisting of W. R. Farrington, Enoch Johnson and James H. Boyd have asked that all Republican business men decorate their stores for the day and flaunt as many McKinley banners as possible.

In the evening a torchlight procession of the good old fashioned kind is contemplated. The hotel will be lit up in its patriotic red, white and blue electric lamps and a reception held there. At 8 o'clock the procession of torchlight holders will be formed at the Drill Shed, the delegates will be picked up at the hotel, a parade of the principal streets will follow, winding up with a torchlight jolly at the Drill Shed. Short speeches will be made by a number of Republican orators, among them, it is hoped, the returned delegates, Mr. Sewall, his immediate political friends and the Federal Judge and District Attorney.

The committee has also made arrangements to have a monster bonfire on the summit of Punchbowl. A ratification blowout without a bonfire is a feature of mainland celebrations but Honolulu, in using the crater of an extinct volcano for this purpose has an advantage which few sister cities on the mainland have.

### Evidence Against a Murderer

High Sheriff Brown and Chester A. Doyle, court Japanese interpreter, went to Kahuku yesterday for the purpose of looking up the case of Amimoto, the Japanese who was captured at Ewa the other day and who is accused of the murder of Hoya, another Japanese, at Kahuku plantation about four months ago.

Mr. Brown had a talk with George Kamaka, the plantation policeman, and heard his story of the trouble between Amimoto and Hoya, and he also talked with several Japanese who were present the night the murder was committed. They assert that Amimoto and Hoya and Mita, another Japanese who is under arrest on a charge of complicity in the crime, were all engaged in a gambling game. Amimoto and Hoya quarreled over the game. Amimoto accusing Hoya of cheating. Hoya finally got up and left and Amimoto followed him out. A few moments later policeman Kamaka who was coming to the cabin to stop the noise the Japanese were making found Amimoto running away from the place as fast as he could. Suspecting something wrong he took him to his house and locked him up. Then he went on to the cabin where the gambling had been going on. Just outside of the place he found the dead body of Hoya. The man had been stabbed several times in the back and had one ugly wound in the abdomen. Near by Kamaka captured Mita. He returned to his house with his second prisoner only to find that Amimoto had levanted.

Since that time nothing has been heard of Amimoto until he was captured at Ewa plantation by policeman Tanaka.

Amimoto's case will be called for trial this morning in Judge Wilcox's court and will then be adjourned until Monday. On Monday the Japanese witnesses from Kahuku together with policeman Kamaka will arrive to appear against the accused Japanese.

Estate of Judge Judd.

An inventory of the estate of A. F. Judd, late Chief Justice of Hawaii, was filed yesterday by Mrs. Agnes H. B. Judd, the administratrix. The estate is valued at about \$200,000 and includes the following property:

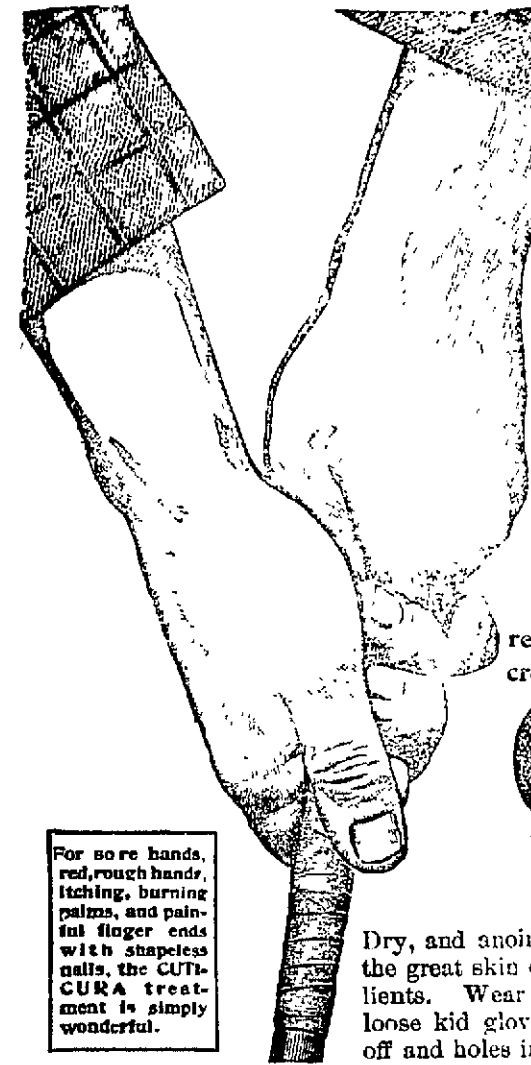
Real property: Residence land on Nuuanu avenue in Honolulu; pasture land at Pawaia, in Honolulu; land at Kuaioa, Koolau, Oahu.

Personal property: Twenty-three shares Brewer & Co., 480 shares Judd Building Co., 14 shares People's Ice and Refrigerating Co., 400 shares Hawaiian Agricultural Co., 10 shares Wilcox & Fruit Co., 10 shares Kona Coffee and Fruit Co., household effects, etc., and \$17,709.77 in cash.

IS IT RIGHT FOR AN EDITOR TO RECOMMEND PATENT MEDICINES?

[From Sylvan Valley News, Brevard, N. C.]

It may be a question whether the editor of a newspaper has the right to publicly recommend any of the various proprietary medicines which flood the market, yet as a preventive of suffering we feel it a duty to say a good word for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. We have known and used this medicine in our family for twenty years, and have always found it reliable. In many cases a dose of this remedy would save hours of suffering while a physician is awaited. We do not believe in depending implicitly on any medicine for a cure, but we do believe that if a bottle of Chamberlain's Diarrhoea Remedy were kept on hand and administered at the inception of an attack much suffering might be avoided, and in many cases the presence of a physician would not be required. At least it has been our experience during the last twenty years. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Person, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.



Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of cuts and scales and to soothe the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to soothe the inflamed skin, and CUTICURA RESOLVING, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure a torturing, disfiguring humour, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Full details, R. T. TOWN & CO., Sole Props., 110 N. W. St., (Main depot) LONDON LTD., 100 The Strand, London, W.C.2, and 110 N. W. St., (Main depot) AND CREAM, Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

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HONOLULU, H. I.

Bicycle Rides 2,000 Miles in 225 Hrs 6 1/2 Min

WILE R. BROWN, an amateur bicycle rider who had taken up wheeling to escape consumption, with which he was threatened, has just finished the remarkable feat of riding twenty successive centuries.

He rode 25 hours 6 1/2 minutes, and after riding 1,800 miles did not exert himself. There were no records on the course beyond 1,500 miles, and the incentive for fast work to the finish was lacking. His trainers compute that his time for the entire distance traveled is more than twelve hours better than any previously made on the road. His time by centuries follows:

Miles.	Hours.	Min.	Miles.	Hours.	Min.
100	5	31	1,100	106	59
200	12	37	1,200	113	37
300	22	43	1,300	130	55
400	31	18	1,400	147	52
500	39	17	1,500	162	24
600	51	11	1,600	180	12
700	59	40	1,700	190	34
800	72	45	1,800	199	06
900	86	20	1,900	212	01
1,000	96	55	2,000	225	03 1/2

The feat is interesting on the one hand as an illustration of what the human body is capable of, and on the other as showing what the modern bicycle can do. It is inconceivable that any man could have accomplished such a feat with the wheels of ten or even five years ago. The machine used in this case was a 1900 chainless, and it went through the long trip, often in mud and rain, at other times in dust and heat, without an accident. A machine that can stand up under the strain of such excessively hard riding for 225 hours is obviously a good one, and shows what modern bicycle construction is capable of.—June "Iron Age."

The COLUMBIA CHAINLESS was the first successful chainless put on the market. Other makes of chainless wheels that amount to anything use the Columbia patents and try to make their wheels as near like the Columbia as possible. A good stock of Columbia Chainless and Chain Wheels at

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Fortuna General Insurance Co  
OF BERLIN.

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F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,  
General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport  
of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.  
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,  
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

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